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WHOLE NO. 2171.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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WILL EXILE THEMSELVES.

The Call Says David and Cupid Will  
Forsake Hawaii Forever.

According to the San Francisco Call  
"Cupid" Kalamianalele and David Ka-  
wananaka will forsake Hawaii. The  
Call publishes a page article about  
them, part of which is as follows:

There is wondering in Honolulu  
that is weeping at Waikiki. Hawaii  
will nevermore give peaceful shel-  
ter to a child of the house of Kala-  
kaua. Their lovely island home will  
know them no more. Driven from their  
mother island by their foster children,  
the foreigners, they will sail the seven  
seas over and the green earth round to  
find a home where the white dove of  
peace hovers and makes life a long  
day of sweet content. That is why  
Prince David Kawanakoa is rapidly  
settling his affairs in Honolulu, pre-  
paratory to bidding a last sad "Aloha"  
to the queen island of the Pacific which  
once his family had for a footstool.  
That is why his brother, Prince Kuhio  
Kalamianalele, better known as Prince  
"Cupid," is sightseeing in San Fran-  
cisco.

"It took us a long time to make up  
our minds to leave Hawaii for ever,"  
says Prince Cupid. "My wife has never  
before been away from the islands, and  
my heart has always been with my  
country and her people. But the last  
three years have sadly changed the Ha-  
waii that we natives love. The great  
influx of emigration has brought many  
undesirable people to our shores.  
Where once we lived a free and easy  
life with our doors and windows wide  
open, bolts and bars are now neces-  
sary. Strange customs are stamping  
out our enjoyments, and the curse of  
money-making is taking all the poetry  
out of life on the islands. Ever since  
annexation Hawaii has gone money-  
making mad. Things are getting as  
tense as in other places where King  
Croesus reigns. I can't stand it, so  
I've left it, and I doubt whether I shall  
ever go back again."

So Prince Cupid and his wife are go-  
ing to travel the world over. They  
have youth, health and money, but they  
want a home.  
"We'll travel till we find a place that  
suits us," they say—"if we ever do."  
If?

Over Punchbowl.

A dark funnel shaped cloud was  
noticed over Punchbowl yesterday after-  
noon; some said it was a water spout  
but as they are not usually considered  
land animals it was generally supposed  
to be some lost baby cyclone. One  
facetious street-corner philosopher re-  
marked that it was the plague getting  
out of town bag and baggage frighten-  
ed at the nature of some of the bubonic  
bills.

## FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest News From the  
Far East.

### JAPANESE NAVAL MATTERS

The Labor Question--Wireless Tele-  
graphy--In Pursuit of the  
Reformers.

The following paragraphs are taken  
from a file of the Japan Gazette:

In the present naval maneuvers the  
Japanese fleet is manned, armed, provision-  
ed, and provided with ammunition as if  
for actual fighting.

Reports on Saturday state that  
Mount Asama has been pouring forth  
thick smoke, according to latest ad-  
vices, and "roaring terribly."

Ten cases of plague were reported  
in Tainan Ken, Formosa, on the 1st  
inst. and three proved fatal. The total  
number of cases from the first outbreak  
to date is 204, with 150 deaths.

In view of the Smoking Prohibition  
Law in Japan, the Governor of Aomori  
has issued an order prohibiting all  
the teachers of the elementary schools  
in the prefecture from smoking.

The British squadron in Chinese wa-  
ters is concentrating at Wei-hai-wei, by  
latest advices, for the ordinary spring  
maneuver and fleet exercises. H. M. S.  
Ferret has sailed from England to  
strengthen the fleet out here.

The Japanese Ministers have all  
united in the purchase of a silver horse,  
to be presented their Imperial High-  
ness the Crown Prince and Princess on  
their forthcoming marriage, which is  
to be solemnized on the 6th of May.

It is stated that the college of litera-  
ture of the Imperial Tokyo Universi-  
ty, has created a chair of Chinese poetry  
and one of the Buddhist literature of  
the Tendai Sect. The former has been  
given to Mr. "Kainan" Mori and the  
latter to the Rev. Kei-un Mayeda.

Under the provision of a special act  
passed last session for the purpose, the  
government is now taking the neces-  
sary steps for giving aid to and pro-  
tecting the small surviving remnant of  
the hairy Ainu race in Hokkaido. The  
sick and aged are to be provided for,  
and assistance given to the poorer  
classes who will be given implements,  
etc.

A new Imperial railway carriage for  
the use of H. R. H. the Crown Prince,  
the construction of which was under-  
taken some time ago by the Railway  
Traffic and Construction Bureau, has  
recently been completed. The carriage  
will be used for conveying the Prince  
and Princess to Kyoto, after the celebra-  
tion of the Imperial marriage; where  
the honeymoon is to be spent.

The reported visit to Kobe to review  
the warships, toward the close of the  
naval maneuvers, by His Majesty the  
Emperor will probably not take place,  
on account of the prevalence of measles  
in various parts of the country at pres-  
ent. The visit of H. I. H. the Crown  
Prince to the squadron also seems to be  
undecided on account of the impending  
marriage.

We learn upon excellent authority  
that Prince Ching, the Empress Dowager's  
right hand man, is now a most  
frequent visitor to the Russian Legation  
in Peking, and his attendance is so  
constant that it has attracted wide-  
spread attention in the capital, writes  
the China Gazette. He is generally at-  
tended by Wan Tsuchun, ex-Chinese  
Minister to St. Petersburg, who is now  
Governor of Anhui. It is felt certain,  
though nothing definite is known, that  
some important secret negotiations are  
on foot.

The Japanese warships belonging to  
the three naval stations were assembled  
at Nagasaki on the 4th inst. and wait-  
ing orders to commence operations.  
Admiral Samejima, commander-in-  
chief of the standing squadron, is on the  
Fujii and Rear-Admiral Kataoka,  
on the Yashima. H. I. H. the Prince  
Komatsu, commander on the Yashima  
is ill and is under medical treatment  
at the naval hospital. The maneuvers  
are being conducted by Admiral Vis-  
count Ito, chief of the Board of Naval  
Command.

A dispatch dated Tuesday states that  
affairs at the Kure naval station are  
very brisk, preparation being made for  
the arrival of over thirty warships. The  
arsenal is busiest and the dockyard is  
working at almost as great pressure.  
About 8,000 men are employed and the  
officers are pushing on the work day  
and night. The marines are engaged  
in target practice daily. No marines  
are allowed ashore and the town pre-  
sents a quiet appearance. The war-  
ships will leave for their destinations  
on or about the 5th inst.

The Japanese are carrying on experi-  
ments industriously in wireless tele-  
graphy. A station has been erected  
within the confines of the Naval De-  
partment in Tsukiji and another at  
Hameda. The Communications De-  
partment, also, is preparing to estab-  
lish communication by this system with  
the Seven Islands of Izu. Mikomoto-  
jima being the island chosen for the  
purpose, writes the Japan Mail. It is  
stated that the military authorities re-  
gard these proceedings as too slow,  
and are about to conduct experiments  
on their own account.

The total amount of damages claim-  
ed by the Japanese residents in Ha-  
waii, whose houses were burnt down  
owing to plague precautions, is esti-  
mated at \$920,000 (gold). A committee

of five men is to be appointed by the  
Hawaiian Government, working in  
conjunction with the Washington au-  
thorities, to inquire into the claims.  
By this time the committee has been  
empaneled and should be in full work-  
ing order. There are still 600 Japanese  
houses being housed and fed by the local  
authorities, under whose supervision  
they are working.

Madame Minnie Hauk (v. Hesse-  
Wartegg), who with her husband M. v.  
Hesse-Wartegg, has arrived at Singa-  
pore from a tour of travel in Java was  
persuaded to sing in public during her  
visit to that island. At Batavia, Soerab-  
aya and Samarang crowded audiences  
welcomed the talented diva, who created  
Carmen. Governor-General Roseboom,  
Mme. Roseboom, and a brilliant  
staff attended the concert given by  
Minnie Hauk at Batavia, where her ap-  
pearance was greeted with quite an  
ovation, the prima donna being over-  
whelmed with floral tributes and clus-  
ters of rare orchids.

With regard to the claims by Ja-  
panese residents in Honolulu, whose  
property has been destroyed by the Ha-  
waiian authorities, it is stated by the  
vernacular press that the latter have  
decided to appoint a commission to in-  
vestigate the extent of the damage sus-  
tained by the respective sufferers. Pay-  
ment of the claims is to be made ac-  
cording to the decisions of the commis-  
sion which is to sit as a Court of  
Enquiry. The Hawaiian Government  
having already admitted its liability  
for the damage, the duty to be per-  
formed by the court will merely be to de-  
cide upon the amount of the compensa-  
tion.

Seven large Japanese warships are  
still under construction in Europe.  
The first class battleships Asahi, Hat-  
sue, Mikasa and the first class cruisers  
Iwate and Izumo are in course of con-  
struction in England, while the first  
class cruisers Yakumo and Azuma are  
being built in Germany and France re-  
spectively. The following list shows  
the names of the vessels, with their  
tonnage, speed, and date of completion:

	Tons.	Speed.	Completion.
Asahi	15,240	18	24th Oct., 1900
Hatsue	15,240	18	15th May, 1901
Mikasa	15,240	18	15th May, 1901
Iwate	9,800	20 1/2	24th July, 1900
Izumo	9,800	20 1/2	24th July, 1900
Yakumo	9,800	20	1st Apr., 1900
Azuma	9,450	20	15th July, 1900

The two pontoons which have been  
in course of construction at the Kawa-  
saki dock yard for the raising of the  
Aokanai City, have now been completed.  
The first of the pair left for the scene  
of the wreck on Monday evening and  
the other will leave tonight, writes the  
Kobe Herald. Men are already engaged  
at the wreck in preparing for the  
work of the pontoons, and it is expected  
that the actual work of raising the ship  
will commence in a week. Capt. Robert-  
son, of Seattle, who is in charge of the  
insurance company's interests in the  
matter, goes to Onomichi tomorrow  
to superintend the operations, along  
with the representatives of the Kawasaki  
Co.

A Peking dispatch says: Orders have  
been sent to Admiral Yeh, command-  
ing the Peking squadron, who is now  
at Canton with the fast cruisers Hai-  
tien and Halshou, to cruise to the  
Strait, emissaries of the Empress  
Dowager having already arrived at  
Singapore in the hope of assassinating  
or capturing alive Kang Yu-wei, Ch'u  
Shu-yuan, editor of the Yuenan Sin-  
gao, and others of the Reform party  
who have taken refuge under the Brit-  
ish flag there. The speed of the Chi-  
nese cruisers (24 knots) as soon as the  
captured men are conveyed on board  
will be put to the test, writes the  
British Government possesses in the  
Far East. This is said to be the last  
resort of the Empress Dowager in her  
eager desire to stay her enemies of the  
Reform party.

The Yokohama correspondent of The  
Times of India, writing on the labor  
question in Japan, says that ever since  
the termination of the China-Japan  
war the lower class Japanese have been  
getting more and more out of hand;  
and though the authorities are fully  
aware of this, yet they have done ab-  
solutely nothing to put a stop to their  
ever increasing insubordinate behavior.  
In relation to this subject, the presi-  
dent of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, speak-  
ing at a meeting of the shareholders, in  
answer to a question, said that "Ja-  
panese sailors and stokers had been re-  
placed by Chinese because of their in-  
subordinate behavior; secondly, be-  
cause of their extravagance, and lastly  
because of their indolence." So also  
in the laundry work of Yokohama, ar-  
tiller repeated strikes of the Japanese em-  
ployees, Chinese washermen have been  
called in to do the work, protected, of  
course by the police at first. It is said  
also that such European establishments  
as the hotels, etc., are arranging for  
the services of Chinese, should they  
have any further trouble with their  
Japanese servants.

The Tokyo Presbytery of the Nihon  
Kirisuto Kyo Kai held its regular  
spring session on the 4th and 5th inst.  
at the Nihonbashi Kaido, Tokyo. There  
was a full representation of ministers  
and elders, and the proceedings were  
all of a very satisfactory nature. An  
eloquent and spirited sermon was de-  
livered by the retiring Moderator, Rev.  
A. Inagaki, on Gideon's three hundred  
men that lapped and his victory over  
the host of Midian. Rev. K. Ikuoka was  
chosen new moderator. The report on  
the state of religion showed a total of  
4667 members, and of contributions  
¥12,375.34, 34 churches and 37 preach-  
ing places were reported. There had  
been upward of 400 baptisms the past  
six months. The evenings were devoted  
to hearing reports from workers and  
churches and to preaching services of  
an awakening character. There was a  
best means of increasing spirituality  
and reviving the churches. The ad-  
dresses were all edifying. A commit-  
tee on church visitation was appointed  
from which much good is expected to  
accrue. Action was taken appointing  
the last Sabbath of May as Bible Sun-  
day, and requesting collections to aid  
the Bible Societies Committee in pub-  
lishing and circulating the scriptures  
in Japan.

## HAPPENINGS ON HAWAII

The News of the Big  
Island.

### REFORMER IS EXPECTED

Hilo Getting Ready for the Celebra-  
tion of Independence Day.  
Personal Notes.

The following news of the island of  
Hawaii is taken from the columns of  
the Hawaii Herald and Hilo Tribune:

Leong Ki Tsui to Visit Hilo.

The Chinese reform wave will prob-  
ably strike Hilo today and the members  
of the colony are waiting to receive it.  
Leong Ki Tsui, the young reformer, is  
expected here today and during his so-  
journ will enlist the sympathies of his  
countrymen in the movement. In Hon-  
olulu about ninety per cent. of the  
Chinese have joined what is known as  
the Progressive Association and the  
membership includes the best class of  
Chinese.

A majority if not all of the Hilo  
Chinese favor reform so that when the  
ball is started the membership rolls of  
the society will be long. When through  
with Hilo, Tsui will probably make a  
tour of Hawaii, though invitations may  
be sent out for Chinese to come to Hilo  
to sign the roll.—Herald.

Nearly Goes on the Rocks.

The John McDonald, which was towed  
last Monday and supposed to be  
fairly started on her way to New York,  
took several steps to the rear in the  
course of the day, and at 9 o'clock that  
evening was so close to Pepeekeo point  
that spectators on the bluffs above  
could look down upon her decks. In  
five minutes more she would probably  
have been upon the rocks with her car-  
go of sugar valued at over a quarter  
million dollars, when fortunately a puff  
of wind from the land came down over  
the high precipice and just touched her  
sails and held her there. In a short  
time the usual land night breeze set  
in and rapidly carried her from danger.  
Her precarious condition may be ap-  
preciated from the fact that she was  
further in shore than the Wilder steam-  
er ever came to load plantation sugar.  
—Tribune.

Liabie to Blow Up.

The police department, after some  
investigation, find that considerably  
more giant powder and dynamite is  
being stored in various warehouses  
within the town precincts than the law  
allows, and it is proposed to change  
the status of things somewhat. The  
hair of the numerous boarders at De-  
mosthenes' Cafe turned white in one  
brief moment on Thursday when they  
learned that fifty cases of giant pow-  
der were stored in Kanai's warehouse  
adjoining. This has been removed,  
however, and the hair of the restaur-  
anteurs is gradually resuming its nor-  
mal hue. There is supposed to be a  
powder warehouse at a safe distance  
from the town, but like most Govern-  
ment institutions here, it wasn't in-  
tended for use, consequently two cases  
crowd it to the point of explosion.—  
Tribune.

The Waves Ran High.

The heavy norther experienced for  
several days this week resulted in such  
rough weather all along the coast that  
the local steamers suspended opera-  
tions entirely on Tuesday and Wednes-  
day and sought winter quarters in Hilo  
bay. Even here the surface of the water  
reminded one of a mill pond chiefly  
because it was so different. At high  
tide the lumber of the Hilo Mercantile  
Company on the makai side of the yard  
was threatened and a large force of la-  
borers was employed for several hours  
in removing it to a place of safety. So  
heavy a sea is rarely experienced here  
and the wharves and waterfront were  
crowded with spectators during the  
afternoon of Wednesday. The need of  
a breakwater and other harbor im-  
provements struck one even more for-  
cibly than on other occasions. We  
yearned for the presence of the Hawa-  
ian Executive and various Honolulu  
friends, whose names we could men-  
tion, but will not. We didn't want them  
on shore either. The natural advan-  
tages of the harbor are such that under  
ordinary conditions it is an excellent  
port, but the liability that at any time  
a storm of this sort may occur renders  
it after all no suitable commercial  
port, until improved.—Tribune.

Marine Surprise Army.

On the evening of Saturday, the 14th  
instant, the many friends of Captain  
Johnson, and they are thicker than the  
leaves of the valambrosa tree, gave  
him a genuine surprise. When the cap-  
tain recovered from his astonishment  
he received his guests in his hearty  
whole-souled manner and assured them  
the Roderick Dhu was at their disposal.  
They accepted the captain at the word  
and were soon tripping the light fantastic  
to the most entertaining music.  
The evening was all that could be de-  
sired, and in extending their alohas  
they one and all assured Captain John-  
son they had never had a better time.  
Those present were: Messdames Bald-  
win, Baldwin, Elliot, Guard, Haley,  
Forrest, Kinney, Rice (2), Pratt, Hitch-  
cock, Wilder, Clay, Maydwell, Weight.

Misses Bruderrick, Maydwell, Pome-  
roy, Barnes, Canario (2), Rapai (2),  
Baton (2).

Messrs. Baldwin, Baldwin, Guard,  
Wilson, Haley, Kinney, Pratt, How-  
land (2), Wilder, Forrest, Hitchcock,  
Fitzgerald, Clay, Jackson, Matson,  
Schoen, Peterson, Winter, Ted Guard,  
Johnson, Kitzgard, Peck, Rapai, Ray,  
McLean, Drs. Milton and Philip Rice—  
Tribune.

The Kailua Term.

Judge Wilder, Sheriff Andrews and  
Acting Deputy Attorney General Carl  
S. Smith returned from Kailua Satur-  
day evening, where they had been at-  
tending court. Of the four cases be-  
fore a foreign jury three convictions  
were secured. There were five cases  
in which a jury was waived. Nolle  
prosequi was entered in one, two were  
withdrawn and two pleaded guilty. There  
were no cases before a native jury. Ap-  
plications for divorce in two cases  
were granted. All civil cases in which  
parties at issue were on this island  
were disposed of, but the cases where  
either the parties or attorneys were in  
Honolulu were continued to the Octo-  
ber term.—Herald.

Serious Stabbing Affair.

Kan Kee, a well-known Chinese  
merchant, made a knife assault upon  
his wife on Saturday last, cutting her  
in two places. It seems that the man  
was ill in his home on Front street,  
opposite Terry's shop. The illness was  
malaria fever and he became de-  
lirious. On Saturday his condition  
was worse and while the wife and an  
attendant were in the room Kan Kee  
got out of bed and stabbed his wife in  
the shoulder and side. The Chinese  
attendant interfered and was also  
stabbed. Kan Kee was then secured  
and put back to bed while his wife  
was removed to the home of Mr. Brann.  
The condition of Kan Kee continued  
to grow worse until Tuesday, when he  
died. He leaves a family.—Herald.

Fourth of July.

The committee of arrangements for  
the Fourth of July celebration met on  
Friday evening last to discuss a plan  
that would make the program attrac-  
tive to people in town as well as those  
abroad. The question of horse races  
and baseball was the only one discus-  
ed owing to the lateness of the hour.

The committee arranged a series of  
ten races with prizes aggregating \$1-  
675 and \$150 for the baseball game—  
\$100 to the winning and \$50 to the  
losing team. The celebration will be-  
gin with salute and flag raising at sun-  
rise. These will probably take place  
at Waiolama and at 9 o'clock the pro-  
gram at the race track will begin with  
parade of best decorated rigs of all  
kinds, best four-mule team in which  
the plantations are to compete. A bi-  
cycle race will also be arranged. There  
will be a short program of athletic  
events. Prizes have not been fixed for  
these numbers. At the close of the  
athletic part of the program the ball  
game will begin and at 12 o'clock there  
will be an intermission for an hour. Re-  
freshments will be provided on the  
grounds so that there will be no neces-  
sity for persons going home for lunch-  
eon.  
At 1 o'clock sharp the racing pro-  
gram will begin.

1. One-half mile running, Hawaiian bred  
horses, free for all. Purse, \$150.
2. One mile trotting and pacing, free for  
all horses with records of 2:30 or bet-  
ter. Best 2 in three. Purse, \$400.
3. One-half mile dash, free for all  
Purse, \$200.
4. One-half mile pony, 14 hands or under.  
Purse, \$75.
5. One mile, free for all Hawaiian bred  
horses. Purse, \$200.
6. One mile dash, free for all. Purse,  
\$200.
7. One mile scrub race, blooded horses  
only. Purse, \$50.
8. One and one-quarter mile, free for  
all. Purse, \$250.
9. Trotting, best two in three, for horses  
in three minute class. Purse, \$50.
10. Mule race. Purse, \$50.

Valuable cups will also be offered.  
All races to be run under rules of the  
California Jockey Club and National  
Trotting Association.  
All riders and drivers to appear in  
colors.—Herald.

The Railroads.

The running of a passenger train out  
of Hilo marks an epoch in the history  
of the island of Hawaii and shows the  
earnestness of the men behind the  
scheme to build the railroad. With  
the completion of the line to Olaa and  
Puna it is not difficult to believe that  
the volume of business done by Hilo  
merchants will largely increase. The  
extension of the line through Olaa  
to Kailua, and possibly Kona, will make  
Hilo the distributing point for goods go-  
ing to those districts on the other side  
of the island. The building of a line  
through Hamakua and along the wind-  
ward coast will mean the bringing to  
Hilo orders which otherwise go to  
Honolulu. The feeling for Hilo on the  
part of Kona is not that of brotherly  
love, but if one can buy goods from  
Hilo merchants and have them deliv-  
ered a shade cheaper than he pays for  
them elsewhere, any little quarantine  
differences will not stand in the way;  
the only cause for the orders not com-  
ing here now is on account of irregu-  
lar, or none at all, communication.  
Should the Kona-Hilo railway line be  
built to Kailua the Hilo merchants  
will profit by it to the extent of the  
staples consumed there. Hilo is a  
pretty good town to keep your eye on.  
—Herald.

The Race Track.

The Volcano Stables Company has  
arranged with Manager Kennedy of the  
Waialea Mill Company for the exten-  
sion of the race track so that it may be  
made into a one-mile course whenever  
needed. Plans for the grand stand are  
now under consideration and as soon as  
adopted work of construction will be-  
gin. Manager Wilson has decided to  
have the judges' stand built upon  
wheels so that the view of the baseball  
diamond from the grand stand will not  
be obstructed. When races are on, the  
judges' stand can be moved into posi-  
tion.—Herald.

(Continued on Page 5.)

## ON MAUI ISLE

Wailuku Progressing  
Rapidly.

Protest Against Riotous Conduct of  
Japanese Laborers on Olo-  
walu Plantation.

The following is from the Maui News  
of April 21:

The Olowalu Japs are still out on  
a strike, and it is thought that they  
will not resume work till affairs are  
adjusted on a satisfactory basis. They  
demand a jury trial, and as that can-  
not be had till June, in case it is de-  
cided that they are entitled to jury  
trial, the outcome is rather compli-  
cated. There should be no half-way  
measures adopted with the Japanese  
strikers, in case they should become  
riotous or disorderly. And it is a se-  
rious question whether they should be  
allowed to parade with the Japanese  
flag flying over them. If they were to  
try such a thing in the United States,  
they would be mobbed before they  
could go a block unless they carried  
"Old Glory" above the Japanese flag.  
As long as they remain orderly, the  
question of what to do with them  
should be left to the courts to decide,  
but the moment that they try by force  
or intimidation to accomplish their  
ends, they should be called down with  
a jar which would make their teeth  
rattle. If possible to find out who are  
the parties who offered indignities to  
the Japanese, they should at once be  
arrested and punished. To allow the  
guilty parties to escape is to invite fur-  
ther excesses.

The First Shots.

Dr. John Weddick of Wailuku re-  
ceived eight tubes of prophylactic se-  
rum from Honolulu on Thursday morn-  
ing, and, assisted by Dr. Winslow,  
"shot" eleven willing victims the same  
day. These are ten men who are en-  
gaged in renovating Kahului, four Ja-  
panese, five Chinese, one Hawaiian and  
Dr. Winslow, the latter of whom sub-  
mitted himself as the first victim. Dr.  
Winslow and some of the others state  
that a very nauseating effect resulted  
to them from the use of the serum, but  
several experienced no disagreeable ef-  
fects whatever.

Wailuku Progressing.

It is not optimism in the News to  
predict the growth of Wailuku. It can  
no more help growing than a healthy  
baby or a spring lamb. The suggestion  
is sometimes heard that Wailuku is  
thriving in the clutches of the Wailuku  
Sugar Plantation. This is gammon.  
The management of the plantation is  
a practical business proposition, and  
as soon as it is more profitable to build  
a town than to put in cane, the cane  
will go and the town will come. What  
is needed is an energetic, active ad-  
ministration of city affairs, and a like  
class of newcomers will appear. Wailuku  
will always be the shire town of  
Maui, with courthouse, jail, schools  
and the other concomitants of a city.  
The plantation will sell city lots as  
soon as it becomes more profitable to  
do so than to cultivate cane in the sub-  
urbs. As a beautiful and healthy site  
for a city Wailuku has no peer on the  
islands. Nestled in the foothills at the  
mouth of Iao valley, it is out of the full  
sweep of the trade winds, but is al-  
ways fanned by gentle breezes, fresh  
from the ocean, which keep the air de-  
lightfully cool and exhilarating. An  
abundance of fresh, pure water is as-  
sured, and no lovelier spot could be  
found anywhere for either ideal sum-  
mer cottages for the heat-burdened citi-  
zens of other portions of the islands,  
or for a winter resort for the ice-lock-  
ed towns of the Mainland.

Rats at Kahului.

We occasionally hear it asserted  
here on Maui that there has been no  
real plague either in Honolulu or at  
Kahului, but that the scare has been  
generated and worked for the purpose  
of raking the Hawaiian treasury. If  
true, this ought to be known, and to  
determine the matter, the News pro-  
poses to the next doubling of Thomas  
cat, in the interests of the public, be  
should go down to Kahului and fondle  
the next dead rat that is found under  
the warehouse. The News will guaran-  
tee to pay the cost of carving "Quod  
E-Rat Demonstrandum" on his tomb-  
stone.

News in Brief.

It certainly seems a singular con-  
tention on the part of the business  
men in Honolulu to demand that the  
Court of Claims should be composed  
of business men rather than lawyers.  
Doubtless President McKinley's inten-  
tion was to create a court and not a  
committee. And doubtless President  
Dole so understood it. In fact, it never  
occurred to any one that it was not  
to be a real Court of Claims, with like  
functions as the Court of Claims at  
Washington, until the personnel of the  
Court was announced.

We learn from a Nahiaku correspon-<



# COUNCIL CENSURES CABINET

Its Last Resolution Was  
Planned as a coup  
d'Etat.

## ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Court of Claims Matter Will be  
Brought to President Mc-  
Kinley's Attention.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Council of State has adjourned sine die. The motion which practically ended the important labors of the only legislative body left to the Republic of Hawaii, was put by President Dole at exactly 3:55 p. m. yesterday and immediately adopted. Until a legislature is brought together under the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, yesterday's adjournment doubtless marks the closing scenes of legislative Hawaii unless a special call should be made.

The principal cause of yesterday's proceedings was the passage of the caucus resolution signed by thirteen members of the Council of State censuring the Executive Council for refusing to accept the advice of the Council of State, the Chamber of Commerce and the Oriental assembly in mass meeting, with regard to the formation of the Court of Claims. When President Dole called for resolutions in the regular order of business, P. C. Jones arose, and in behalf of his fellow councilors, read the following resolution as signed by all but one of their number:

Honolulu, April 26, 1900.

Whereas the records of the Council of State show that on January 22d, 1900, President Dole announced to the Council of State that he would ask President McKinley to approve of the appointment of a Court of Claims in connection with the fire of January 20th, 1900, and that such Court should consist mostly of business men, and whereas, on April 24, 1900, such a Court of Claims was appointed by the Executive of the Government, which Court had five members, all of whom were lawyers, and who were to conduct the proceedings of the Court under the following rules, thereby making such a Court a Court to consider primarily the legality of claims rather than their justice and merit:

Here Mr. Dole's executive order is given in full.

Whereas, on April 24, 1900, such a Court was appointed by the Executive, appropriating funds for the carrying on of said Court, was laid on the table by a unanimous vote of the Council of State, which action met with unqualified endorsement of the citizens and residents of the Republic of Hawaii, and

Whereas on April 11th the Council of State adopted the following resolution, after the whole of the correspondence between the Executive of Hawaii and President McKinley referring to this matter, had been laid before it:

Here the Bolte resolution asking for a new court is quoted.

Whereas the Executive Council reported on this resolution on April 8th, as follows:

The Executive's reply to Mr. Bolte's resolution is quoted in full.

Whereas it appears from the above, as well as from the correspondence with President McKinley and from the long time elapsed between the receipt of the authorization from President McKinley and the appointment of the Court, that the Executive has changed its mind and is now trying to evade the responsibility assumed by it on January 22d, 1900, therefore be it

Resolved by the Council of State:

First. That the interpretation on by the Executive Council of the words "just claims," by the statement that "an authoritative recognition of a claim as just must be in accordance with the Hawaiian law," would be a correct interpretation if the words had been "legal claims," but as the words used by the Council of State in the resolution of April 11th are "just claims," there is no such ambiguity of meaning as the Executive Council has tried to force upon these words. The interpretation of the Council of State of the words "just claims" is: claims which are "true, accurate and equitable." This interpretation means that every claim should be considered on its merits and no claim thrown out on strictly legal or technical grounds, following out the principle that all property destroyed by the Government for the public good should be paid for by the Government. This principle has been followed out by other governments as well as the Hawaiian Government in similar cases, viz: Payments during the last twelve months by the Governments of Hongkong and Cairo of all damage done in the suppression of the bubonic plague, and payment three years ago by the Hawaiian Government of all damage done by the action of the Board of Health in the suppression of the epidemic of cholera.

Second. That, as the Executive states, that no reasons are set forth by the Council of State why the present commissioners of the Court of Claims should be dismissed and a new Court be appointed and as the Executive give as reason for the maintaining of the present Court of Claims, consisting of five lawyers, that the practice and precedent of all Hawaiian Courts must be upheld, that it is the sense of the Council of State that the very reason that the practice and precedent of all Hawaiian Courts must be upheld is

the reason why the Court of Claims should consist of business men, as it is the understanding of the Council of State that all questions of fact are decided in the Hawaiian Courts by juries composed of business men, and legal and technical questions are left to the judge, who presides.

Third. That the Council of State considers that all powers relative to the Court of Claims as well as to appropriations for settlements of awards made by such Court, emanate from the Council of State and that it is therefore not necessary for either the Executive Council or the Council of State to extend the law, even if they had such discretion. It is therefore not necessary to entail further hardship upon the large number of sufferers, who have lost their all, by waiting for legislative authority.

Fourth. That, as the Executive Council refuses to accept the advice of the Council of State and does not heed resolutions to the same effect passed by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and by mass meetings of the sufferers, that, therefore, in order to relieve the present unfortunate situation as soon as possible, the Council of State respectfully requests that President McKinley advise the Executive Council of Hawaii as to what further steps are to be taken in this matter and also that the Secretary of the Council of State forward copies of these resolutions to President McKinley and to the Executive Council of Hawaii.

P. C. Jones, C. Bolte, J. A. Kennedy, J. Ena, Paul R. Isenberg, J. L. Kaulukou, A. V. Gear, S. K. Kane, M. A. Gonsalves, W. P. Allen, W. C. Achi, John Nott, M. P. Robinson.

Honolulu, April 23d, 1900.

Councilor Gear moved the resolution be adopted which was done by the solid thirteen, Robertson voting no.

Robertson in explaining his solitary position said: "I shall have to vote against this resolution for the reason that I don't think it is appropriate or within the proper function of this Council to pass it. It requests President McKinley to give advice to the local government. I don't think this is a matter within our power or relating to the duties of the Council. In the second place it seems to me, it is solely a matter of local concern, of local details and a matter we should not expect to load President McKinley down with, and we should not expect him to be bothered with the details of local concerns. I have far too much respect for Mr. McKinley to expect that we could bother him by any trifling matter of this kind, especially as it is a matter for the people locally, for the Executive and for the legislature to adjust themselves. I should be sorry to see this Council get down to such small work as petitioning the President of the United States with a local matter of this kind. For these reasons I think that the resolution is entirely beyond our province and impertinent."

Cries of "Question, Question?" came from various members of the Council and Robertson was lost in the shuffle when a vote was taken.

The councilors present at the last meeting yesterday were Leakea, Allen, Kaulukou, Jones, Gear, Gonsalves, Robertson, Kennedy, Achi, Bolte, Kane, Nott and Robinson.

Gear again asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the correspondence between the local government and the Department of State, Washington, relative to the claims of aliens and others imprisoned in 1895 as political suspects. Minister Mott-Smith replied: "At the consummation of annexation the correspondence with foreign representatives here was terminated and the matter referred to Washington. A full memorandum was sent on of material which had been submitted to this government. The matter was left to the Washington authorities to settle. Attorney General Clegg's opinion was sent to Mr. Sewall and the latter addressed with reference to the matter as follows: 'I have the honor to advise you that I am in receipt of instructions from the Secretary of State to the effect that all claims existing against Hawaii in favor of the subjects or citizens of foreign lands prior to and at the time of its annexation to the United States are referred back to the local Hawaiian government for its consideration and settlement.'"

A subsequent letter was received in January in which additional words "consideration" and "determination" were inserted, instead of the former words, "consideration" and "settlement." He explained the responsibility for the claims now rests with the local government. The word determination was not taken to change the instructions as originally received from Washington, but to enlarge them.

Act 4 was the last piece of business considered, and as the title had already been read, it was passed without comment or opposition.

Isenberg moved to adjourn sine die, and the motion was carried at 3:55 p. m.

### PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

Dr. Parkhurst Says a New One is  
Barely Needed.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, speaking in his pulpit in Madison Square Presbyterian Church today, made a vigorous assault on the Westminster confession of faith. He said: "We ought to have a new confession of faith. It is surprising that the Presbyterian church is able to do as much as it is doing with such an incubus strapped upon us as we are totering under in our present confession. In the first place the thing needed is not a system of theology, for that is what our present confession is, but a simple, brief Saxon statement of a half dozen of the vital ingredients of Jesus Christ's message to the world. I could get along with a confession of faith containing but the little that Jesus said when he was trying to make a Christian of Nicodemus: 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.' That gives to us the doctrine of God's unlimited love, human guilt, the divinity of Christ, salvation through Christ, faith in Christ, immortality; every word Saxon, three-quarters of the words monosyllabic, profound enough for any elder, simple enough for any four-year-old."

"At any rate we want a new creed. Amending this one will not meet the necessities of the case. Better give it a dignified place in the museum for what it is, than hack it to pieces and revamp it for what it is not."

### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Cities Abbreviated for  
Quick Reading.

The Memphis de Unifit is very ill. The man has been published. Senator Henson is very ill with the grip.

One Bush of Florida is going to Europe. Bryan and Dewey will meet at Chicago.

London Stock Exchange is very quiet.

Chicago has had a heavy April snow storm.

The Russian force at Koshk numbers 30,000.

The Texas flood has claimed many victims.

Frank H. Cushing, the ethnologist, is dead.

Zaza has scored a great success in London.

The Chicago milk combine has broken down.

Generals Young and Bell are to be re-enforced.

Severe earthquakes have occurred in Bohemia.

Plague riots have broken out in Cawnpore.

Industrial conditions in England are improving.

Gen. MacArthur will succeed Gen. Otis May 1st.

The French exposition has been formally opened.

A revolution has begun in the interior of Corea.

The Irish continue to make much of Queen Victoria.

Efforts are being made to improve the yacht Shamrock.

New Jersey local elections reveal no striking changes.

Ager predicts political disappointment for Dewey.

The Reichstag has passed the compulsory meat bill.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago will not run for Governor.

The House passed the Porto Rico bill by a large majority.

Parliament has refused to investigate the Indian famine.

Strong opposition is manifested for the new naval bill.

Morgan will be returned to the Senate from Alabama.

Baron Edouard Rothschild has been wounded in a duel.

It is again rumored that Aguinaldo is hiding in Manila.

William Waldorf Astor will sell the Pall Mall Magazine.

Waterbury, bank teller of Waterbury, Vt., is missing.

Russia denies that she is making warlike preparations.

Chicago street railroads are believed to have formed a trust.

Japan is sending a large number of her paupers to America.

The Queen will prolong her stay in Ireland until April 27th.

Complaint is made of reckless automobile driving in Paris.

Chicago swells got no Easter suits owing to the tailor strike.

Col. Duboc of the First California Regiment is seriously ill.

Failure to control the trade may dissolve the wall-paper trust.

Dewey denies that he has withdrawn from the Presidential race.

Dr. E. Benj. Andrews will probably go to Nebraska University.

Capt. Silas Terry, U.S.N., has been promoted to Rear Admiral.

All Washington parties opposed to McKinley are likely to fuse.

Filipinos are attacking Americans across the bay from Manila.

The school census of Chicago shows a population of nearly 3,000,000.

Boys, Texas, has been struck by a cyclone. A number were killed.

Republicans are looking for a Western man to run with McKinley.

The French Exposition grounds are now open to the general public.

Claus Spreckels denies that he has imported coolie labor to California.

The State Department denies that it is trying to buy a Nicaragua strip.

Bryan refused to speak at Riverside, Cal., because he was not paid \$100.

Sans Souci Opera House at Ballston, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

King Menelik has forbidden the importation of alcohol into Abyssinia.

Secretary Hay has repudiated Spain's claim for outlying Philippine islands.

General Gomez has cast in his political fortune with the Cuban blacks.

The Supreme Court will hear the Kentucky election cases on April 20.

Chicago's Bryan Democracy will welcome Dewey into the Democratic party.

Russian emigrants lured to Vera Cruz by false promises are stranded there.

Ohio's Supreme Court declares the new anti-lynching law unconstitutional.

Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks of Boston has been married to Louis Prang, the artist.

Women raised a church debt at Cleveland, O., by going without Easter hats.

Albert Miller, the well-known financier of San Francisco and Oakland, is dead.

Funston's record in connection with the twentieth Kansas is to be investigated.

The United States stands next to France in the number of its exhibits at Paris.

A combination of Cramp and Carnegie in the armor-plate business is reported.

The title to outlying Philippine islands is still under discussion at Washington.

Many American war vessels have been put out of commission for lack of officers.

Hoke Smith has sold his controlling interest in the Atlanta Journal for \$159,000.

An ex-valet sues Howard Gould for \$25,000 damages because he was discharged.

A Chicago company has secured the contract to wreck the French Fair when it closes.

General Funston may be court-martialed for hanging two Filipinos without trial.

Alaska is now without a Federal Judge and business is rapidly accumulating.

The provision for an Alaska telegraph line has been stricken out of the Army bill.

King Leopold of Belgium has presented his country with the whole of his real estate.

Twelve steel and wire mills are closed in the West as a result of over-production.

C. Arthur Pearson is about to launch a one-cent daily in London to be called the Express.

Miss. Mahe is to re-marry.

Her husband's death has been a crushing blow to her.

Dewey has agreed to the plans of Chicagoans for a grand demonstration in his honor.

A. J. Frost has secured a grant of five square miles of gold-bearing land in Texas.

Attempts to perform the Passion Play in New York have been thwarted by the police.

A party of German sovereigns will visit Emperor Francis Joseph on his 70th birthday.

Leon Gaget has been arrested in Paris charged with having relations with Germany.

The Earl of Yarmouth may manage the theater at Newport, R. I., during the coming season.

The Pope has decided that Catholic bodies, the world over, shall take no part in politics.

It is reported that Mrs. Dewey has left the Catholic Church and become an Episcopalian.

The railroads are planning to settle 200,000 immigrants between Chicago and the Rockies.

The revolt in the Cameroons is being quelled by the influence of American missionaries.

Senator Stephen A. White may be a candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket.

Eighty-eight per cent of the American death rate in the Spanish war is attributed to disease.

Buddhist birthday was celebrated in San Francisco at the Buddhist Mission on the 8th instant.

Chief Officer Johnson of the steamer Reporter lost his life in a heavy gale off San Francisco.

Grover Cleveland may become a member of the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission.

Secretary Long wants attendance at Annapolis increased to provide for more naval officers.

Intense heat generated by an invention tested in New York melts steel as though it were wax.

Burglars stole \$20,000 worth of jewels and other property from the house of O. W. Potter, Chicago.

The United States may have to use force to make Turkey pay the \$90,000 missionary indemnity.

A member of the Democratic National Committee has asked Dewey to declare his political principles.

Stockton has won two games out of the series of baseball matches between that team and Oakland.

Typhoid fever swept Nome City during the winter. There were 300 cases and thirty deaths.

Coomassie, the Ashanti capital, is surrounded by natives and the British are marching to its relief.

Swindler Miller of Brooklyn has been found guilty of larceny. He ran the 320 per cent interest bank.

United States ships are stationed at several places on the Asiatic coast ready for the expected war.

Civil government will begin on July 1 in the Philippines with the Taft Commission in supreme control.

Rufus Wright, a Chicago millionaire, was fatally shot in a hotel of that city by a woman, Mrs. Lothridge.

General and Mrs. Ballington Booth's son, William, has had his name changed to Charles Brandon Booth.

James Murray may secure the Montana Senatorship if Clark's seat is declared vacant, as seems likely.

The Government has bought the submarine boat Holland and contracted for other vessels of the same type.

A strike of Italians on the New York waterworks has led to bloodshed, one militiaman having been killed.

On the voyage to Valparaiso the U. S. S. Hartford's engines worked badly and she had to depend on her sails.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has made a unanimous report against Clark of Montana.

The British cruiser Arethusa, arriving at Victoria, B. C., reports seeing seven bodies off the Golden Gate.

The Pekin government has sent 7000 troops against the Boxers, most of whom are members of that society.

British surveyors on the Burmah border have been attacked by Chinese on the Burmah border and defeated.

The historic church of Notre Dame des Vertus in the outskirts of Paris was pillaged and burned by vandals.

Mystery still surrounds the death of F. W. Kroll, whose body was washed ashore at Berkeley, Cal., recently.

Charles Ingersoll, the defaulting treasurer of Tompkins county, N. Y., has fled. He was under \$10,000 bonds.

Sparrows building nests in Oakland garrets, containing matches with straw and tow are responsible for recent fires.

Melbourne Macdowell broke down at Sioux City during a performance of "Fedora" and had to be taken from the stage.

McKinley has interceded in Dewey's behalf and recommends that the Admiral be paid for extra services rendered.

Barcelona dispatch says the steamship Montevideo from Manila, developed three cases of bubonic plague en route.

Relentless guerilla warfare is being waged on the island of Luzon; the insurgents give the troops but little peace.

A scheme is broached in Minneapolis to combine all the farmers of the world in a trust and restrict the production of wheat.

Parliament is criticized for its refusal to extend the penalty of the lash to a larger number of offenses in Great Britain.

Republican headquarters will remain in Chicago. It is expected that every Eastern State will be carried as in 1896.

Russia and Germany are unable to supply the home demand for coal and there is a great call for the American product.

The water plant having been demolished by the recent flood in Austin, Texas, the city will soon become insanitary.

A letter from a corporal in the regular United States army tells a horrible story of the massacre of captive Filipinos.

The House has adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment calling for the election of Senators by a direct vote.

"Quaker Evangelist" John Wright Dean of Washington, D. C., died of pneumonia at Pawtucket, R. I., on the 8th instant.

The Great Northern announces a plan to put in service vessels of larger capacity than the Oceanic for the Oriental trade.

Naval officers complain of the slow work on the cruiser Albany at the Black-wick works.

American sailors scandalized the Pope and his entourage by singing "Johnnie" at their pontifical reception in the Vatican chapel.

Forged bonds of the Northwestern Gaslight and Coke Company to the extent of \$50,000 have been worked off on Chicago banks.

Sweeping anti-trust measures are before the House Judiciary Committee. One proposes an anti-trust amendment to the Constitution.

It is believed that a hundred persons perished in the great Texas flood. Two million dollars of property have already been destroyed.

Rumors of Republican platform-making say that expansion, greater navy, building of Nicaragua canal and shipping will be the key notes.

Arrangements have been concluded with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the grant of a route for the Isthmian canal for the United States.

Rev. Jos. Hemphill, a Presbyterian clergyman of Los Olivos, Cal., has blown out his brains, having of late been subject to fits of despondency.

Secretary Long will accept a Vice-Presidential nomination. Timothy Woodruff will have the backing of New York. Dolliver of Iowa has a little boom.

On April 16 a ball of fire appeared over Northern California and gradually increased to a great size when it burst. A meteor shot from the burning mass and fell.

The Society of Ethical Culture, N. Y., recently discussed the future of the negro race. Liberal education was considered the only way to improve the black man.

The New York East Conference of the Methodist Church has decided, by a large majority, to strike out of its discipline the clause prohibiting dancing and games.

Eduzza Tewik, a state counselor and distinguished writer, has been arrested and exiled to Koniak, a city of Asia Minor, for writing an article displeasing to the Sultan.

The smallpox cases reported among Americans on the Riviera broke out on board the excursion steamer New England. The sick people were sent ashore and abandoned.

Mrs. Langtry complains of the treatment in America of herself and her new play, "The Degenerates." She says she has been insulted everywhere and that her tour is a hideous nightmare.

The will of Williams Arenfried of New York is being contested by his relatives. He left \$250,000 to five pals whom he had brought up to amuse him. This was all his fortune except \$10,000.

Authorities have again clashed in Kentucky. A special policeman shot a deputy sheriff and was himself killed by an unknown man. A warrant has been issued for the chief of police.

J. Addison Porter has resigned as private secretary to President McKinley and been succeeded by George B. Cortelyou. It is said he is angry at not having been made Governor of Porto Rico.

Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts has been nominated for Governor of Porto Rico. He will be escorted to San Juan by the North Atlantic fleet and will be inaugurated with great ceremony.

Frederick, Md., asks Congress to reimburse it for the money taken by Jubal Early during the war. The discussion before the Committee on Claims brought out full confirmation of the Barbara Fritchfield story.

Tags on Mindanao surprised a town at sunrise. The place was occupied by a battalion of the Fourth Infantry, which rallied, repulsing the natives with heavy loss. Three Americans were killed and twelve wounded.

## DOANE'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better: To Try an Experiment, or  
Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's  
Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is.

Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it?

You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's



.....LIMITED.....



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

## THE TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

The United States has made a demand upon Turkey for the payment of certain indemnity claims which the Porte cannot ignore without taking the risks of war. These claims are of long standing and their validity was recognized by the Sultan's government in 1897. Payment was promised and deferred. Minister Angell could not lay hands on the cash and on that account partly, he made way for Oscar Strauss, who had been accredited to the Porte under a previous administration and was said to be hand in glove with the Grand Turk himself. Strauss did his best but he was never asked to receipt the American bill. He has now turned the matter back to Washington and the latter has acted with its customary decision. Turkey must pay or take the consequences.

What those results might be the United States Government does not say officially, but it has allowed hints to drop that the port of Smyrna may be seized and its customs duties collected until the indemnity has been met. This is a hint calculated to frighten the Turks, who recognize Smyrna as one of their few vulnerable military points. The Sultan has no fears that the Dardanelles could be forced or that an American army could be landed in Turkey proper. He may even cherish a thought of security in the desire of Europe to keep Constantinople from an enemy's hands. But Smyrna, which is outside the European jurisdiction, is exposed to any foe and if lost might never be recovered. The Porte could not hope to protect it with its time-worn batteries and as for ships, a navy that hid in the Golden Horn for fear of meeting the squadrons of the Greeks is hardly formidable enough to test the strength and valor of the American war marine.

It looks, therefore, as if Uncle Sam held the whip hand and that not more than one motion would be needed in the direction of Smyrna to bring the Porte in a hurry to the American Legation with his draft.

## THE BRITISH McCLELLAN.

General Sir Redvers Buller shares the bad luck which usually comes to the General who begins an offensive war against a well-organized enemy. He and General Warren are the McClellan and Pope of the anti-Boer campaign. It is usually a thankless task to lead off in such an undertaking as the British have before them in South Africa. At the start the enemy is not well known and measured; the best means of meeting him has not been developed; the invading troops are unseasoned in war; the chances of disaster are manifold. Usually it falls to the lot of the pioneer General to show his successor by the object-lessons of sad experience where pitfalls are and how the enemy had better be approached; and while he goes into retirement and perhaps disgrace for not knowing these things by intuition, the General who comes after him and uses the lessons of his pioneer campaign to win victories with is acclaimed as a hero. Yet if the victor had tried to do the work at the outset he might have failed like his predecessor. It is a prudent General who chooses to come in at the finish; an unfortunate one who has to make the first dash at the foe.

General McClellan was probably a better officer than some of those who emerged from the Civil War with brighter reputations. Sherman has been acclaimed as one of the world's great Generals, yet he never commanded an army in a battle of the first rank—a battle like Chancellorsville, Antietam, Shiloh or Gettysburg—and he made the most of his reputation by a march which almost any soldier could have led as successfully. He was lucky enough to be with Grant and Sheridan in the command of armies that had learned their business and to meet enemies who had begun to find the strain of the war too much for them. McClellan or Pope or Hooker or McDowell under such circumstances might have eclipsed Sherman in military reputation; Sherman on the other hand, might have failed in high command during the first two years of the Civil War as miserably as did these four who led the way. It must not be forgotten that he was with McDowell at Bull Run and did not distinguish himself.

Sir Redvers Buller, the British McClellan, is an officer of distinction who probably did as well on the Tugela as Roberts could have done himself. He was repulsed through no fault of his own, but those very repulses were needed for the proper education of the British soldier in Boer warfare. Lord Roberts is profiting by them now. His march on Bloemfontein was made in tremendous force and with ample cavalry and artillery because he had learned from Buller's experiences that it never would do to tempt the Boers with a small force. A few months ago

## TO AMERICANIZE THE ISLAND BENCH.

Brother Humphreys adds a pleasing variety to the judicial politics of these islands by entering a contest for the Supreme Bench with an Arizona record. This record, which is not believed to be so black as it is painted, nevertheless includes some interesting and scientific street fights, in one of which a knife was used and in another a pistol. So far as we can gather, Brother Humphreys was accustomed to go armed in Arizona and when properly needed by lawless rivals at the bar he made them either strike for the high ground, pursued by hot lead, or jump down wells to escape vivisectionary investigation.

Hawaii has long been waiting for a judge of these capabilities. Anything more humdrum and prosaic than our island bench it would be difficult to find outside the consistory of a Quaker congregation. Litigants who deserve shooting from the woolsack and jurors who should be judicially carved, are permitted to exist among us in defiance of all reason. For years and years this state of things has been tolerated and until Abe Humphreys arrived on the beach and turned his sighting eye in the direction of the courts, there was no hope of relief. It looked as if we should never get any one better than the spectacled sages, dry as their own tomes, who could not tell the difference between a 22-calibre insect gun and a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver without adjourning court to inquire into it. As for bowie knives, our customary judges are as innocent as babes unborn, and the one of longest experience could not reach the liver of a contumacious lawyer at the first dive any more than he could put a pig's tail in the proper place while trying blindfolded to make a drawing of the quadruped. But when a man is needed he generally appears; and just as the community had almost lost hope that the Supreme Court would ever get any bounce in it and show any marksmanship, along came a snapshot lawyer from the land of the Apache Kid and pledged himself, if given a chance, to relieve the situation.

The joy we feel over Mr. Humphreys' advent in judicial politics here is shared by most of his surviving Arizona friends. Three-fingered Ike Williams has not been heard from, it is true, but Frank Heney, whom we think has been mentioned as the Gila Terror, proclaims his satisfaction at the thought that Abe is here to Americanize our alienated bench. Barclay Henley feels the same way. In his halcyon and vociferous youth, Henley was also a legal fire-eater, and being of Southern birth he made things hot for the Unionists in San Francisco during the Civil War. This annoyed the Department Commander, General McDowell, and he was just about to arrest Mr. Henley when the latter fled to Mexico and took the oath of allegiance to Maximilian. Then he came back to San Francisco with a six-shooter in one pocket and his Mexican naturalization papers in the other, held his ground against all comers, and for years was looked upon as the best shot at the bar, Judge Dave Terry alone excepted. What then could be more natural for Henley than to back up our own and only Abe? It is but a matter of time before we shall be able to record the testimonial of One-eyed Bill Dukes, Wyatt Earp, Sawfish Johnson, Wild Jake Hickenlooper, Tom Fitch and such other devoted American lawyers and jurists of Arizona as may still be above ground.

In the name of true Americanism we summon every patriot to Mr. Humphreys' side. He must be a Judge if it wastes all the ammunition in the islands to make him one. The courts must not be allowed to stay forever in the dull rut of respectability, where even Humphreys' friend Magoo may practice outside of a bullet-proof vest and the editor of the extinct Volcano may be tried without danger of physical violence to his nose. It is time to have a change, and for the sake of a lively self-cooking and razor-edged judiciary we demand it now.

## TODAY AND TOMORROW.

The steady and rapid movement westward of the centre of gravity of the United States is one of the most striking consequences of the Spanish war. It is not very many years since the East was the centre of progress; but when people began to return from the West with the money they had made there and spend it in comfort in Eastern cities, it became gradually apparent that the West was the strong, growing, expanding part of the country. It was a young man's country. The child had grown into a man and the original man was growing into middle life. The centre of population was still near the Hudson. Steadily the centre has moved westward, until now it is not much further from the Mississippi than it was two decades ago from the Hudson. Manufactures as well as agriculture crawled toward the setting sun. California and the whole coastal region grew with astounding rapidity, and it began to be said with ever increasing insistence that the Pacific was the ocean of the future.

Then came the Spanish war, which turned all thoughts and eyes towards the Orient, and caused hundreds of thousands of Americans to read and study up countries, conditions, and peoples in the Pacific and Asia, with the result of disseminating a vast amount of knowledge and curiosity about the countries bordering on the Pacific all through the United States. The eyes of the country are turned westward now with peculiar concentration, and the whole country knows that it is concerned in the trade of the Pacific, the movements of Japan, Russia, and England with respect to China, the future trade of the Philippines and its opening up, and the war-clouds around China and Siberia. You cannot take up a paper without reading something about all these matters; the war in the Philippines and how much of that region has been pacified; the state of feelings between Russia and Japan; the Nicaragua canal and how the negotiations for it are progressing; and the trade between the Coast and the Far East. The centre of population and of industrial activity has gone westward with more rapid strides since 1898, manufacturing is following suit, and the whole country is aroused to the need of cultivating this enormous potential Oriental trade. There has come a great awakening since Dewey sailed into Manila bay two years ago; and it becomes more evident every day that this way lies the future of the American nation. Standing as Hawaii does in the direct line of this progress, now gathering vast impetus, and forming a commercial crossroads whose importance can be indefinitely increased at the will of its people, these islands have before them a future the possibilities of which are to be measured only by the use we make of our opportunities. It is practically certain now that Congress has given Hawaii a form of government which, whatever may be its deficiencies and faults to be hereafter corrected, places no barrier in the way of our commercial growth and development. The future seems full of brightness for Hawaii under its new regime.

He believed in the promenade theory and thought the British troops would eat their Christmas dinners in Pretoria. Buller taught him sense and by that fact alone he deserves something else than the rebuke of the Commander-in-Chief and a possible recall.

But he will hardly be likely to come out any better than McClellan did unless, perchance, by means of some happy accident. His is the fate of the man who sinks in the quicksand at the ford and shows those who come after that it is safest to take the longer way around.

Gen. H. G. Otis of Los Angeles, who left the Philippines after six months of war convinced that "the backbone of the insurrection was broken," is out for the Vice Presidency. Evidently the doughty General, who is the most unpopular public man west of Eastport, Me., has designs on the backbone of the Republican party.

The fact that Hawaii is probably organized as a Territory of the United States justifies the Republicans in getting together and taking the preliminary steps to form a party. Ditto the Democrats, Prohibitionists, Populists, Social Democrats and ex-Royalists. The bars are down for all and the field wide open. The Republicans will be first to act and will show their places at a mass-meeting next Wednesday evening.

The Japanese who came here to labor since annexation will not be deported. The obstacle of treaty rights was met by the advocates of De Armon's amendment and after that the thing was pau. It is a question whether this result is not luckier for the United States than it is even for the coolies.

It is gratifying to see that the labor investigation of Hawaii will be made by the United States Commissioner, who at present is Mr. Wright. Hitherto our labor conditions have had a vast amount of misrepresentation. Such stewards of humbug as Pettigrew, King, Rabbi Levy and the Examiner may now take a back seat for some one who can examine and report judiciously.

Louisiana's new property qualification in the suffrage has given the State over to the responsible classes who, in that region, happen to be Democrats. A trial of such a safeguard in the Northern States would be of equal advantage to the Republicans. Seeing how wide awake the better men of both parties are to the peril of the rule of the proletariat, we are not unlikely to witness, in the next few years, a general extension of property and educational influences in the privileges of the American electorate. Good government needs the impetus of such law-making in nearly every State and city.

## "No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Blotches—"My face used to be covered with pimples and blotches and I suffered from continuous headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly removed the cause and my face is smooth. Have no more headaches." F. H. Seibert, Hammond, Ind.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Don't let your eyes deceive you. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only reliable blood purifier.

The best of news comes from Washington. The conference committee has restored most of the original sanity to the Cullom bill. As final action on the measure was expected during the week including April 17th, Hawaii may already have a Territorial form of government.

The reason for the suppression of the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill at this session of Congress has leaked out. It now appears that the State Department is negotiating treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for a concession which will enable the United States to build, operate, and control a canal across the Isthmus, and that the knowledge the bill was before Congress and likely to pass has tempted these countries to stand out against the terms which the United States has been trying to negotiate. They considered that the Government was over-anxious to have the canal in a hurry, and they have been holding out in the hope of obtaining large sums of money in return for the concession. So the bill has been suppressed and Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been told plainly that Congress will do nothing until the Government obtains all the concessions it desires, and that without the concessions the canal will never be built. This has brought them to time.

The dispatch describing the State election in Louisiana is of special interest because this is the first general election under the new constitution. On account of "the educational and property requirements for voters, the registration has been reduced from 250,000 to 124,000, of which only 7,000 are negroes." Men in and out of Congress have been declaiming against a property qualification for voters here until we were sick of the very iteration of the statement that it was "un-American." Common sense sometimes rises superior to tradition founded on theory, false sentiment, and political buncombe—especially when brought face to face with a pretty serious actuality. Americans who study into things and think more than they talk have been saying with increasing emphasis for some years that an educational and property test for voters all over the country would mean a vast change for the better by getting the idle and worthless elements out of politics; and if a property qualification is "un-American," it is rapidly ceasing to be so.

An instructive commentary upon the alleged slavery in which Japanese laborers are held here in Hawaii is afforded by the latest Coast papers. Large numbers of men of this class are arriving at San Francisco and Victoria by every steamer. So large have been the recent arrivals at San Francisco that they have attracted the attention of the Executive branch of the Government. On the 14th the Rio Jun Maru brought 800 Japanese to Victoria, the next day the big liner Goodwin landed 1,100, and 750 more were due the same week. The labor leaders in Canada are agitated over the matter, but the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments are powerless to pass any legislation to keep the Japanese out, because the Imperial Government refuses to allow any legislation likely to affect the friendly relations between Great Britain and Japan. Mainland papers contemplate the possibility that many of these intend to cross the boundary into the United States. All these Japanese are stigmatized as paupers, but they bring with them sufficient money to satisfy the law with regard to their entrance into the United States, and so far none of them has been shown to be under contract. In other words, no sooner are the doors closed here for the introduction of Japanese into American territory than they begin to flock to the Mainland, attracted thither by the reports of good wages and honest treatment and justice sent back by their friends here and circulated all over Japan. The emigration societies, which are said to be connected with this departure of immigrants to America, have little difficulty in speeding on their way poor Japanese laborers who have heard these tales of sudden affluence.

## THE END IS NOW AT HAND

Quarantine to be Raised on the Morning of Monday.

## HEALTH BOARD DECIDES

What the Lifting of the Ban Will Mean to Cosmopolitans Honoluluans.

"If no further outbreak of bubonic plague occurs in Honolulu before that time, all quarantine will be raised on the morning of the 30th of April."—Decision of the Board of Health yesterday.

On Monday morning next, April 30, providing no cases of plague appear in Honolulu before that time, the quarantine on this city and port is to be raised absolutely and unqualifiedly.

It will be a day of rejoicing for the long-cooped-up inhabitants of Honolulu. People are already busily planning excursions into the country, journeys to the other islands, and voyages to the Mainland. Hundreds who feared to take the prophylactic will be happy in the knowledge of the raising of the quarantine, rendering them free to go and come as they wish without the fuss and worry and confusion of serum injections, fumigation of clothing, disinfectant baths, red tape and special passes.

It is expected that all traveling facilities will be rushed to the utmost during the few days following the lifting of the ban. Some 1,700 Chinese and Japanese laborers will crowd around the railroad station and pack trains as fast as they can be provided, according to rough estimates made of the Orientals in town anxiously awaiting a chance to get out into the country. It is reported that an extra team is being contracted for to pull a special extra tramcar along the road of the present rapid transit system to meet the requirements of the exodus. Even those who have no immediate cause for leaving the city on the doing away with quarantine restrictions, will get some excuse to go over the railroad line and view the other side of the island, and Hilo will doubtless be swamped upon by a crowd of tourists desirous of stretching their legs in the suburbs of Honolulu.

For four and a half months, almost, the yellow flag waved over this community. April will see its finish, and when May Day dawns Honolulu will be herself again, free of the odium of being known as a plague-infected port and rid of the complicated machinery of a strict quarantine.

Business has been gradually brightening since the last case of the plague on March 31st, and the beginning of next month will usher in a revivification in all departments.

The raising of the quarantine was the most important matter of business before the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. President Wood introduced the subject the first thing, after which G. W. Smith moved "that the quarantine be raised on the morning of April 30th." Dr. Emerson seconded the motion. Smith's motion was without any qualifications whatever. This was objected to and he modified his motion so as to read as appears at the head of this article. Dr. Emerson accepted the amendment and the motion was unanimously carried.

## WILLET AND GRAY'S CIRCULAR LETTER

The Price of Raw Sugar Has Declined a Trifle and Refined is Unchanged.

Willet & Gray's circular letter of April 5 shows a decline in raw sugars and no change in refined. The history of the market up to that time is more fully set forth in the following quotations from their circular:

THE WEEK.—Raws declined 1-16c. Refined unchanged. Net cash quotations.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 267,008 tons, against 257,297 tons last week and 291,464 tons last year, a decrease of 24,456 tons under last year.

RAWS.—Very heavy receipts of 40,211 tons made a dull and weak market, of which buyers availed to reduce their bids, and sellers accepted the situation and sold at basis of 4-3-8c for centrifugals, showing a decline of 3-3-8c to 1-8c per pound from the highest price paid. Just at the close, however, in view of the unfavorable reports received by us of the Cuba and Porto Rico crops we have reduced our estimate of the former 60,000 tons and the latter 15,000 tons, and this has caused a firmer tone to the market. It is becoming more and more evident that a scarcity of cane sugars is to be feared at some time during the present campaign. At any rate with occasional exceptions like the present week

the trend of the market is likely to be steadily upwards.

HONOLULU.—Following the move of the Arbuckle refinery last week, it was naturally expected that the decline in raw sugars would be followed by corresponding decline in refined by all refineries, to the parity of Arbuckle's 10c, at least. But equally surprising as the Arbuckle decline is the failure to decline by others, showing a further mystery in the situation. Of course, with the later firmness of decline in refined and buying can proceed along the same lines as before. In fact, we have an impression that buyers might do well to anticipate a better condition of the refined sugar market as related to raws before very long.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, 1900.—No change in prices of sugar since last report. The market is very firm, with heavy demand. Prices are as follows: Dry granulated, bags, 6.10c; barrels, 5.20c; Hongkong, bags, 5c.

CUBA CROP ESTIMATE.—Last month we gave notice that we would be obliged to make further reduction in our estimate of the Cuba crop. We have since received very unfavorable reports from the island, showing that the effects of the drought of last summer are now being fully realized. In Matanzas the production will be nearly 25 per cent less than last year. In parts of Havana the yield is 60 per cent less, while in Santa Clara and Santiago the yield will be very short; much of the crop has been used for planting. Centrais are finishing grinding earlier than usual, there being only seventy-nine now working, against 107 last week, and 112 some times last year. We therefore have reduced our estimate of the crop to 285,000 tons.

PORTO RICO CROP ESTIMATE.—Reports are received of very largely decreased tonnage of cane and unsatisfactory yield of juice, which will result in much less production of sugar than anticipated. We therefore reduce our estimate of this crop to 25,000 tons.

Receipts of sugar from Hawaii at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are, in tons: March, 1898, 13,228; March, 1899, 6,691; March, 1900, 9,131; January 1-April 1, 1898, 15,720; January 1-April 1, 1899, 10,118; January 1-April 1, 1900, 9,514; entire year 1896, 46,185; entire year 1897, 89,890; entire year 1898, 91,009; entire year 1899, 130,841.

## EXPLAINED IN FIVE MINUTES.

You have heard it said that the boy is father to the man. Yes. Very good. Now see what a prodigious deal may be tied up in the idea.

Youth is the sowing time of life and maturity the reaping time. You agree to that. Very good—again. In youth nature puts forth every effort to build up your body. She absorbs everything she can lay hands on for that purpose. The whole body thrives with life as at no other time. Nature scrapes together building material (I mean food) from every direction. You know what eaters healthy children are. Nature is not thinking of the future. She is thinking only of NOW—NOW. She is greedy to make you a man, and perfectly careless of what becomes of you after that.

Your appetite is gauged by the needs of growth—not by your ability to digest. So it comes to pass that, in no end of cases, young people eat too much. They eat wrong things, they eat without any thought of regularity. Hence insufficient gastric juice (digesting juice), stomach distension, and fermentation. Bits (small bits, of course) of undigested food get into the circulation, and through the right side of the heart into the lungs, where they obstruct the minute blood vessels at the top of the lungs.

What then? Why, they finally become organized into tubercle or changed into the chalky or cheesy deposits so often found there. The end, sooner or later, is consumption. Over feeding, irregular feeding, or under feeding, all give rise to indigestion, and indigestion is, more than anything else, the cause of consumption, and of a lot of ailments which we suffer from besides.

For example, a woman says: "In the spring of 1891 I began to suffer from weakness. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and no desire for food. After eating I had a pain in the chest and sides. Nothing would stay on my stomach, and for many weeks I never tasted solid food. I had a bad pain at the back of my head; my sight was dim, and specks floated before my eyes. I got very nervous and lost a deal of sleep, feeling no better for going to bed. Gradually I got weaker and weaker, so thin I was nothing but skin and bone. I got so weak I had to be lifted from the bed to a chair by the fire; and when I felt stronger I went about by the aid of a stick."

"I saw doctor after doctor and got medicine from the dispensary, but nothing helped me. After two years' suffering a lady who came to see me said she had been benefited by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and gave me a bottle. After taking it a week I found myself improving; my appetite being better, and food agreeing with me. I had less sickness, and felt better altogether. Continuing with this medicine the pain and nervous feeling soon left me. Since then I have kept in good health, taking a dose or two when needed. I have told many persons of what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for me, and you can publish this statement as you wish. (Signed) (Mrs.) Hannah Douglas, Main street, Portland, Oregon, two years' sufferer, August 20th, 1896."

Now, this woman did not have consumption of the lungs as commonly understood; she had something quite as bad—consumption of the whole body with attendant prostration of the nervous system. Distinct lung disease might or might not have followed a little later. The point is this, and I want you not to miss it. Consumption arises from the introduction of foreign bodies into the lungs, which come often from the stomach than anywhere else, in the way I have described. Hence dyspepsia causes it.

But dyspepsia causes wasting (as in this instance) rheumatism, bronchitis, gout, impure blood, thin blood, skin eruptions, and a hundred aches and complaints from top to toe. As I have said times beyond counting I say again—life begins, life is nourished, and death begins in the stomach. Keep it straight as long as you can with Mother Seigel's Syrup. That will do for now.







# THE DEBATE ON HAWAII

Described as Heard by  
W. N. Armstrong.

## AS TO THE AMENDMENTS

That About the Saloons a Dead Letter  
for Want of a Penalty  
Clause.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House at 12:30 on Tuesday the 2d, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the Senate bill for the government of Hawaii. Mr. Knox, in charge of the bill, came to an agreement with Mr. Richardson, the leader of the opposition, that the time given to debate should be equally divided between the two parties; that Tuesday and Wednesday should be devoted to the general debate, and that on Thursday amendments should be offered, and a vote taken at 4 p. m.

The "general debate" continued for two days, during which time members "blew themselves off" on any subject, from that of a post office in Oklahoma to the government of Porto Rico. People in the gallery hardly heard the name of Hawaii mentioned during Tuesday and Wednesday. The bill itself was ignored. Mr. Lane, one of the friends of the bill, made a long speech on the tariff upon goods imported from Porto Rico, because his constituents wanted to hear from him on that subject and he had been away when the Porto Rico matter was discussed.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana, Democrat, and a forcible speaker, attacked the penal contract laws of Hawaii. He denounced the provisions of the bill, which he said "put money above manhood, contract slave labor above free labor." He declared that the Republicans had designedly refused to pass, last year, a bill abolishing penal contract labor. He was interrupted by Mr. Knox, who told him that the bill before the House expressly abolished penal contract labor, and charged Mr. Robinson with ignorance of the contents of the bill. Mr. Robinson suddenly found himself in the awkward position of delivering a speech against contract labor, when it had been abolished by the bill. But he had prepared his speech against such labor, and insisted on getting it off. He stood before the Nation, barking up the wrong tree. So the House listened to a tirade against a condition of things which the bill terminated. Mr. Robinson, with a flourish, sent to the clerk's desk and caused to be read an extract from Mr. H. M. Sewall's report on labor in Hawaii, printed in the Congressional Reports of February, 1900. His object in publishing this was to bring odium upon the planters. This extract is spread on the Record. Mr. Robinson grew rather frantic towards the close of his speech, when he shook his head, raised his hands aloft and shrieked: "What is to be expected from a government of slave drivers, slave owners, slavery apologists?"

At this time there were not seventy members of the House visible, and the most of them were writing letters. Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, followed in a well prepared speech, which showed that during his visit to the Islands he was a close observer, and held clear views of the situation. He was at one time in the United States Land office, and with all of his experience behind him, fully approved of the Hawaiian land laws, and spoke against any supervision by the Federal authorities. During the debate the attendance of members diminished until there was no quorum, but no one raised the point, as no business was in hand. At one time there were only twenty-seven members present, and most of them were writing letters. But the orators were reaching the people through the Record.

On Wednesday, the debate was resumed at 12:30 p. m. and still no one discussed the provisions of the bill. Mr. Boreing of Kentucky, a young man, got the floor and suddenly introduced Kentucky politics. He denounced the "Goebel law" for elections in that State, and he was followed by Mr. Wheeler of the same State, who represented the Democrats. He eulogized Goebel and contradicted Boreing.

Mr. Pugh took a hand in the debate and he contradicted Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler sprang to his feet and asked if Mr. Pugh said that his statements were false. A Kentucky storm center arose at once, and there was a struggle on that Kentucky ways of dealing with men who gave the lie, might be resorted to. But the House will not tolerate personal encounters and there was a satisfactory explanation made.

At one time there were only twenty-seven members of the House present. It was understood that no business could be done until Thursday, and no one cared to hear the men who were talking only to their constituents, through the Record. Assent was asked and given that any member might print his remarks in the Record, without taking the floor. This relieved the pressure.

The Hawaiian contingent sat in the ladies' gallery, in order to hear the debate, and occasionally the "friendly" members would look up, smile, and point out those patient creatures to other members.

On Thursday, the real business began by the offering of amendments to the bill. Mr. Newlands was in favor of limiting the real estate holdings of religious or charitable associations to \$50,000 each, hereafter. Mr. Snodgrass offered an amendment to that effect. It was voted down by 24 to 20.

A long debate took place on the provision for abolishing contract labor. There was a general suspicion that the people of Hawaii would in some way maintain that system. It was settled by

# THE HAWAIIAN BILL AS REPORTED BY HOUSE AND SENATE CONFEREES

WASHINGTON, April 17.—After extended meetings a unanimous agreement was reported today by the House and Senate conferees on the Hawaiian Government bill. The Senate conferees yielded to the House measure, which passed as a substitute for the Senate bill as a whole, although a number of amendments were made. In the main, the form of government as finally determined upon is that provided by the House. The chief amendments are those providing a district court instead of the Federal court organized under general laws, and the striking out of the House provision postponing for one year, the time for applying the coasting law, to Hawaii. The prohibition of saloons in Hawaii as provided by the House bill is retained in a modified form, in effect leaving the matter to local option. The House provisions as to the land laws are retained, including the amendment of Representative Newlands of Nevada, restricting the amount of land to be held by a corporation to 1,000 acres. The other Newlands amendment, providing for a committee to investigate the labor question in Hawaii, is changed so that the Commissioner of Labor Wright will conduct the inquiry. The appointment of Circuit Judges, which was the subject of rather earnest differences, was finally decided by leaving the appointments with the President.

The bill establishes a complete form of government for the Islands, with a Governor and other executive officers, a Legislature of two branches and a judicial branch, consisting of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts and inferior courts. The bill provides that Hawaii shall be represented in Congress by a delegate, who shall have a seat in the House of Representatives, with the right to debate, but not to vote. The delegate to Congress is to be chosen at an election of the people. There is no tariff provision in the bill, as the tariff laws of the United States are extended over the Islands and the Territory of Hawaii is specifically made a "customs district of the United States" with the ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona and Kahului.

As to the crown lands, which have been a source of some controversy, it is provided:

That the portion of the public domain, heretofore known as crown lands is hereby declared to have been, on August 12, 1898, and prior thereto, the property of the Hawaiian Government and to be free and clear from any trust or concern of the same, and from all claim of any nature whatsoever, upon the reversion, issue and profits thereof. It shall be subject to alienation and other uses as may be provided by law.

The Chinese on the Islands are given one year to obtain certificates of residence, but the conferees struck out the amendment inserted by Representative De Armond of Missouri, providing that "all Chinese and other Asiatics" arriving since the Islands were acquired by the United States shall depart within one year or else be deported by the Government. This latter provision was omitted in view of the belief that the Japanese have secured a treaty status in Hawaii and that their forcible deportation by the United States would invite a serious and needless breach with Japan.

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extending the Federal laws on that subject to Hawaii.

Mr. Gillet of Massachusetts offered an amendment as follows: "Nor shall saloons for the sale of intoxicating liquors be allowed." This provoked debate. Mr. Littlefield of Maine, supported the resolution. Mr. Berry of Kentucky said good Kentucky whisky was adulterated before it reached the saloons in Maine. He wanted the markets of Kentucky extended to Hawaii and elsewhere. The amendment was adopted by 66 yeas to 40 noes. It was said by members who were opposed to it that as there were no penalties imposed for opening saloons, the law would be a dead letter.

An amendment offered by Mr. Newlands, prohibiting any corporation from hereafter owning over 1000 acres of land, was adopted by a vote of 70 yeas to 67 noes.

An amendment removing the poll tax was defeated by yeas 55, noes 58.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa, on behalf of the squatters of Hilo, offered an amendment that "all bona fide occupants of land who have improved the same, shall in the disposition of the same have the preferential right in acquiring the same," etc. Mr. Mondell said these squatters were "sooners," and they were not entitled to any rights. On a viva voce vote, two were in favor of this squatters' amendment, while there was a roar of noes. So the squatters were left out in the cold without a counting of votes.

Mr. De Armond of Missouri moved to strike out the provision extending the Constitution of the United States to Hawaii, on the ground that the Constitution extended to those Islands by its own force. Republican members were instantly called in from the lobbies and restaurants, as the Democrats were gathering in force. The vote stood 76 yeas and 87 noes. So this provision was retained by 11 votes.

At 4 o'clock the Chair announced that the time had come for a general vote on the bill according to agreement. But only one-half of it had been read and considered, and Mr. Richardson declared that it was not just to take the vote at this time. Mr. Knox then consented to let the matter lie over until the next day as unfinished business.

During the debate Mr. Williams of Mississippi made a speech on the President's policy regarding Porto Rico, and read extracts from many newspapers condemning his policy. These extracts fill many pages of the Congressional Record. Mr. Boutelle of Illinois replied, saying that as Mr. Williams was a good Jeffersonian Democrat, he would read extracts from Jefferson's writings which showed what Jefferson thought of newspapers. These extracts, to the effect that the advertisements only were true, caused much amusement. Then he asked Mr. Williams and the Democrats to follow Jefferson and regard these newspaper criticisms on Mr. McKinley as mere trash.

On Friday Mr. Hamilton of Michigan made an elaborate speech in favor of the bill. He, with Mr. Knox and Mr. Brick of Indiana, had taken the laboring oar in securing the passage of the bill. They were constant and vigilant and well prepared for emergencies. Data and papers on a variety of subjects had been prepared in advance for their use, by the Hawaiian representatives. Several briefs on law points were furnished to them. Among the papers was one which made the charge, made at different times, that the cost of running the Hawaiian government was excessive. The Hawaiian representatives prepared a paper, containing extracts from the census of 1890, which showed that the average cost of running the several State governments was \$13.60 per capita, while the cost of running the Hawaiian Territory would be only \$13.40 after the expenses incident to an independent sovereignty were deducted, and that, as an independent government, the expenses per capita were about the same as those of the State of California.

Mr. Hamilton's speech was the most carefully prepared speech delivered during the debate. He was, however, firmly opposed to any property qualifications. He contended for educational qualifications only. His remarks

on this point were philosophical and made a good presentation of that side of the question.

There was some strong debate on property qualification by Mr. Hill of Connecticut. This brought out Mr. Williams of Mississippi, who taunted the New Englanders with the fact of such qualifications existing in Connecticut and Rhode Island, while the New Englanders stoutly opposed the placing of any property qualification upon the negro.

Mr. De Armond of Missouri then proposed an amendment that "all Chinese and other Asiatics who came or were brought into Hawaii since August 12th, 1898, under any contracts or contract, whereby they bound themselves or were or are bound to any term of service, shall depart therefrom and from the United States within one year from the date of the taking effect of this act." Such Asiatics are then brought within the Chinese exclusion act of 1893. This amendment was agreed to.

If this amendment should be accepted by the Senate, it might work great disaster to the sugar interests of the Islands. It confuses the Japanese with the Chinese. So far as the Japanese are concerned, this provision clearly violates the treaty now existing between Japan and the United States. The Senate will take this view of the case and refuse to accept it, in the conference. If it does not, the Supreme Court will declare it to be a violation of the treaty. The United States, having annexed the Hawaiian Islands and permitted the Japanese to lawfully and in Hawaii, and having approved of the Hawaiian laws which permit such immigration, cannot now repudiate such permission.

Both the amendments were adopted, but all of them are now subject to the action of the conference committee of both branches of Congress.

It is believed that there will be no serious difficulties in adjusting the differences. The majorities in both Houses have agreed in extending the Constitution to Hawaii, and therefore tariff discrimination will be finally disposed of.

The wisdom of keeping back debate on the Hawaiian bill until the Porto Rico matter had been discussed, is now apparent. The feeling throughout the land, developed by that discussion, convinced Congress that tariff discrimination against Hawaii would not be tolerated. During the entire debate on the Hawaiian matter not a suggestion was made on either side regarding a tariff.

The Senate today refused to concur in the House amendments, and a conference committee was asked for. The Committee on Conference was appointed. It could not be a better one. Culom, Morgan and Lodge are the members of it, while it is understood that Knox, Hill and Moon will be the House committee. The selection is excellent. There will be a meeting without delay, and it is hoped that the business will be finished within ten days.

Rumors are about that a "slate" has been made of the Territorial officials. An interesting chapter might be written on this subject. But it would be wise to disregard any positive statements. This is quite enough to say at present.

W. N. A.

## IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The resemblance between Judge Taft of the Philippine Commission, and Frank B. McStocker, former Collector General of Customs, is quite startling. In height, features and general make-up, the two men could readily be mistaken for each other.

# THE CABINET

## Funds for Postoffice and Custom House.

Additional Clerical Forces Can Now  
be Employed—Excess School  
Pay Roll Will be Met.

Yesterday's session of the Cabinet was attended by the Executive and all the Ministers.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs read several letters from Special Agent Hartwell relating to the Hawaiian bill in Congress.

It was voted that upon the requisition of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the Minister of Finance be authorized to pay the following amounts: \$1,000 and \$1,200.05, the excess of the amount required for the "Support of Public Schools Payroll" for the months of February and March respectively, over the pro rata amount of the appropriation.

The application of the Waianae company for an amendment to its charter was granted. Young read a report from the Surveyor General, dated April 23d, in regard to water available in the slopes between Paiole valley and Kailua, and it was decided that the water in the various streams should be measured about July—during the dry season.

In regard to the Executive building, it was decided that any articles of furniture now in use in the various offices and which the heads of the Departments deemed were not necessary might be sold; as to the Bungalow, Mr. Smith stated that he would go over that building and make a list of what might be disposed of.

Under the authorization of the President of the United States, as contained in Secretary Hay's communication of March 16th, 1900, to Minister Sewall, with reference to the increase of the force in the custom house and post office, the Council of State having passed the necessary appropriations, it was resolved that the Executive Council approve the issuance of warrants by the Auditor General, under Act 3 of the Council of State, as follows:

Postal Bureau—	
Salary of clerks .....	\$16,200
Pay of postmasters .....	15,625
Pay of mail carriers .....	9,000
Bureau of Customs—	
Salary of 1 entry clerk and book-keeper .....	3,600
Salary of 1 statistical clerk .....	2,400
Salary of 1 pilot .....	4,800
Pay of assistants customs warehouses .....	950
Pay of customs inspectors, Honolulu .....	7,968
Pay of customs guards, Honolulu .....	27,500
Payroll, pilot boats .....	5,000
Pay of assistant guards, all ports .....	2,000
Salary of collector, Lahaina .....	600
Salary of collector, Hana .....	600
Pay of customs guards and inspectors, Maui, (for Lahaina, Kahului and Hana) .....	6,000
Salary of collector, Molokai .....	600
Pay of customs guards and inspectors, Molokai .....	600
Pay of customs guards and inspectors, Hawaii, (for Hilo, Honolulu, Mahukona and Kailua) .....	6,000
Salary of collector, Waimea and Koloa .....	200
Pay of customs guards and inspectors, Kauai .....	2,400
Salaries 2 assistant harbor masters, Honolulu .....	6,000
Salary of Inspector Chinese and Japanese Immigration .....	3,000
Pay of Chinese and Japanese interpreters .....	4,080

## HORRORS OF THE FAMINE.

Girls Sold by Starving Parents for  
Thirty Cents Apiece.

BOSTON, April 16.—The Rev. Rockwell Clancy, a missionary at Allahabad, who is visiting his brother in Medford, said last night: "The condition of famine-stricken India today is something perfectly awful to contemplate. I cannot tell anything about the number dying, but when I left Bombay last February there were some 60,000,000 people suffering, and over 30,000,000 were in dire distress, and of these but 5,000,000 were receiving Government aid."

"It is not the cities, but the country places, which are stricken, and when you know that 80 per cent of the population of India is made up of tillers of the soil, you may be able to grasp in some slight manner the extent of the suffering."

"When the famine set in the people began to sell everything they had that might get a little grain food. They took the doors from their houses and sold them; sold their furniture and farming utensils, and then, when they had no longer anything to sell, they sold their children. The boys don't sell well, and the traffic is largely in girls. I saw girls in one town just before I came away being sold for 30 cents apiece. They were bought up by Mohammedans. But they won't buy the boys, so when the parents can no longer support their children, they abandon them, and henceforth they must get on as best they can. These cast-offs contents of the doors of the grain merchants' shops, and the only way the proprietors can get rid of them is to throw out handfuls of grain, scattering it wide. The children pick and pick all day, and at night perhaps are rewarded by having collected a single handful."

Telegraphic advices from Alberta report the coasting steamer Clayoquot being picked up by the Willapa with a broken shaft and leaking and about three feet of water in the hold. She had struck rough weather just off Wreck Bay while returning from Clayoquot where she had been despatched with cannery supplies. The captain and crew made the shore with the ship's bows and were ultimately taken back to Clayoquot town with one of the sloops.

The price of steel bars at Pittsburg has been cut \$5 per ton.

# Strong Bones

In speaking about Scott's Emulsion for children, you should not forget that it contains *lime* and *soda*, just what the child must have to form strong bones and good teeth. It's this forming time you want to look after.

Growing bodies must have an easily digested fat. Just think how much of it there is in milk, as cream.

## Scott's Emulsion

is even more easily digested than cream. It's surprising how children thrive when given it.

Don't keep the children living on the edge of sickness all the time. Make them strong and rugged, plump and hearty. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will do this for them.

At all druggists, grocers, and hotels. SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, New York.

CARL BROWNE FOR DEWEY.

He Wants the Populists to Nominate the Admiral.

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—Carl Browne of Coxe Army fame, was invited to address the morning session of the mass convention of Middle of the Road Populists today and created consternation among the adherents of Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania when he strongly advocated Admiral Dewey as head of the Populist National ticket. "Barker," declared Browne, in his characteristic manner, "is up against the iron wall of conditions and defeat for him is inevitable. The head of the ticket should be the popular idol of the people. Admiral George Dewey with Wharton Barker or Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President."

There was a show of stopping the speaker as he uttered these remarks, but Browne was permitted to continue. "With such a ticket," declared he, "we will stand some show of knocking out both the ticket dominated by the money power and headed by President McKinley, and that headed by William J. Bryan." Silence marked the close of his address.

There were about one hundred Populists at the first session. After deciding to select twenty-five delegates to the Cincinnati convention to be named later, and disposing of some minor business a recess until afternoon was taken.

## CLAIMS COURT.

President Dole received by the Doric a telegram dated Washington, April 14th, relative to the Court of Claims, and extending its jurisdiction to "bubonic plague" losses occurring outside "Chinatown," literally taking in the entire Island group wherever plague occurred. The telegram reads:

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1900. W. A. Cooper, United States Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Calif. Send to President Dole by next steamer the following telegram:

President Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu. Answering your letter of March 31st, the President directs me to say that he hereby authorizes the commission of five approved by him February 7, 1900, to adjudicate all claims for losses that have occurred in the Hawaiian Islands by reason of the action of the Board of Health in its efforts to suppress the bubonic plague. JOHN HAY. This telegram is in answer to President Dole's request that all claims other than those in Chinatown be allowed before the Court of Claims. As the Council of State has adjourned without appropriating funds for the Court of Claims, the extension of jurisdiction does not make any material change in the situation.

J. G. McCullough, H. C. Bates, Edward Wells and L. M. Read are Vermont Republican delegates-at-large to the National Republican Convention. There is a strong expansion plank in the platform.

Miners at Meyersdale, Pa., will resume work at 55 cents a ton.

## Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd

HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE—

## Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses. Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

## The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital .....

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollect-

ed Premiums .....

£3,923,134.16

£3,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

## THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO.,

LIMITED—

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

# Down Again

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

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## BULLER IN BAD ODOR

Roberts Scores Him for  
Blundering.

## SHARP COMMENT AT HOME

Warren May be Recalled—News from  
Dalgety--Boers Appeal to  
Afrikanders.

LONDON, April 17.—The War Office tonight publishes in the "Gazette" a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated February 13th, submitting General Buller's dispatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from January 17th to January 24th. Lord Roberts deals severely with General Warren and some others. Even General Buller does not escape. Lord Roberts complains that the plan of operations is not clearly described in the dispatches. After sketching General Buller's intentions, as communicated to Sir Charles Warren, who commanded the whole force, Lord Roberts points out that General Warren seems to have concluded, after consultation with his officers, that the flanking movement ordered by General Buller was impracticable, and therefore so changed the plan of advance as to necessitate the capture and retention of Spion Kop. Lord Roberts continues: "As Warren considered it impossible to make the wide flanking movement which was recommended, if not actually prescribed in the secret instructions, he should forthwith have acquainted Buller with the course he proposed to adopt. There is nothing to show whether he did so or not. But it is only fair to Warren to point out that Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening."

Regarding the withdrawal from Spion Kop, the retention of which had become essential to the relief of Ladysmith, Lord Roberts says: "I regret to be unable to concur with Buller in thinking that the retention of Spion Kop was a necessary tactical move. I am of the opinion that the retention of Spion Kop was a tactical error. During the night the enemy's fire could not have been formidable, and it would not have been more than two or three hours for the retention of Spion Kop to be abandoned."

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ren dated Tuesday, April 17, says: "Finding the Boers busy making new trenches we expended our shells following up those with the Maxim. The enemy's entrenchment was afterwards observed on the spot."

From Wepener there is nothing later than Lord Roberts' message of yesterday and presumably neither side has gained any particular advantage at any point in the theatre of war since those last official despatches were received.

It is persistently insisted in military circles that Lieutenant General Sir Charles Warren, the commander of the Fifth division in the South Africa field force, has been ordered to return home.

It is said that a peremptory order for General Warren's return was cabled to South Africa this morning. The War Office declined to give any information in regard to the current reports that General Warren had been recalled.

### News From Boer Sources

PRETORIA, Tuesday, April 17.—The latest official reports from the Free State are to the effect that General Deneys, still surrounding General Buller's (Dalgety's) forces though the British forces are strongly entrenched in Boer fashion, indicating that they are colonial.

Commandant Froneman reports that he chased 400 troops across the river in the direction of Allwal North, capturing several prisoners. It is said that Bethulle bridge has been blown up.

### News from Dalgety.

MASERU, April 17.—Colonel Dalgety's casualties since he has been besieged at Wepener have been 29 killed and 100 wounded. The Boer losses are reported to have been considerably heavier.

After the night attack on April 12th the dead were left on the field where they still lie unburied.

There is a conflict of opinion among the leaders. Some want to attack again, while others refuse to do so. Desultory cannon firing and "sniping" continues.

The Caledon rising, which alarms the Boers, as it is now on both sides of the river, might be cut off if the stream was to become flooded.

Five Boer guns are believed to be disabled.

### Honors for Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 18.—The Imperial Government has decided to give 24 out of the 44 commissions to be granted to Canadians in the regular army to officers and non-commissioned officers serving in South Africa. Six commissions will be given to Canadian gentlemen and these, with the fourteen which have gone to the Royal Military College, Kingston, will make 44. Lord Roberts will send the names of twenty-four of those in South Africa whom he recommends as candidates for commissions.

### Appeal to Afrikanders.

CAPE TOWN, April 18.—The Boer Governments are circulating the following manifesto to the Afrikanders throughout Cape Colony: "We feel that our fate and the fate of the whole of Africa is at stake, and we appeal you to stand and fight shoulder to shoulder with us. You cannot, you may not, allow the tyrant to extinguish forever your finest traits of character as a nation."

"With you on our side the issue cannot be doubtful. You must conquer. God grant that love for your country and your liberty and the noble virtues of men truly free may induce you to join us in the hour of our supreme struggle."

### Delagon Bay Award.

PRETORIA, April 18.—As soon as the Berne award of the Delagon Bay railway arbitration was published the Transvaal Government offered to lend Portugal the amount she was condemned to pay (\$5,000,000) which, however, was courteously declined, the statement being made that the money was already provided. The government is receiving many memorials from Burghers on the subject of sending the Boer prisoners to St. Helena and will formally protest to Great Britain on the subject.

Secretary of State Reitz says the Transvaal Government is not taking any resolution regarding the destruction of the mines.

American capitalists are en route to Russia to secure the contract for building the railway from St. Petersburg to Odessa, traversing more than half the Empire from north to south. The road will not cost less than \$30,000,000.

Ex-Congressman Colson is on trial for murder at Frankfort, Ky.

Comment in London.

LONDON, April 18.—(1:55 p. m.)—Lord Roberts' criticisms of General Buller, General Warren and Colonel Thorneycroft continue topics of acute interest. All the afternoon papers comment at length on the strictures of the British commander-in-chief in South Africa, taking the same lines as the morning papers, praising Lord Roberts for his frankness and speculating upon what the publication of the dispatches at the present moment portends.

## F. E. CHURCH

Dies in New York at a  
Ripe Age.

He Was One of America's Greatest  
Landscape Painters--His Son  
a Business Man Here.

Fred J. Church of the Honolulu Photo Supply Co. received by the Dorie the sad news of the death of his father, the noted American artist, in New York early this month. Mr. Church's father was quite an old man at the time of his death and for years has been an invalid. His winters were spent in Mexico as the guest of Pres. Diaz and has just returned to New York when he was called from this world.

The New York Herald of April 10th says:

Frederic E. Church, one of the most renowned of American landscape painters, died here yesterday morning, in the former home of his lifelong friend, W. H. Osborn, now deceased. The residence is at No. 32 Park avenue. Mr. Church was in his seventy-fifth year. He had been in feeble health, almost an invalid, for more than a decade, but notwithstanding had gone to Mexico for twelve successive winters. He returned from his last visit to that country two weeks ago, and was taken ill immediately afterward. He could not be removed to his home, Ojama, overlooking the Hudson, at Catskill station.

There are in the family three sons—Frederic, Theodore and Louis—and a daughter, now Mrs. Black.

Mr. Church was next to the oldest member of the National Academy of Design. Some of his wonderful paintings date back fifty years. They have always been prized and many of them now hang in the best galleries.

One of the oldest paintings is "The Niagara," now in the Corcoran Gallery, at Washington. It was bought by the gallery for \$12,500. Another of a similar subject, "The Horseshoe Falls," was owned by the late A. T. Stewart and has now found its way to one of the best galleries in Edinburgh.

When Mr. Church's painting, "The Heart of the Andes," was on exhibition in his studio, in Tenth street, several years ago, it is related that the street was so crowded that policemen came to keep a passageway open.

Perhaps he was best known for his marvellous pictures of icebergs. One of these paintings, "The Iceberg," is now in England. "The Heart of the Andes" is owned by Mrs. David Hayes, of this city. "Cotopaxi," a beautiful picture of a mountain landscape is in the Lenox Library. Other paintings are the property of Mrs. Osborn.

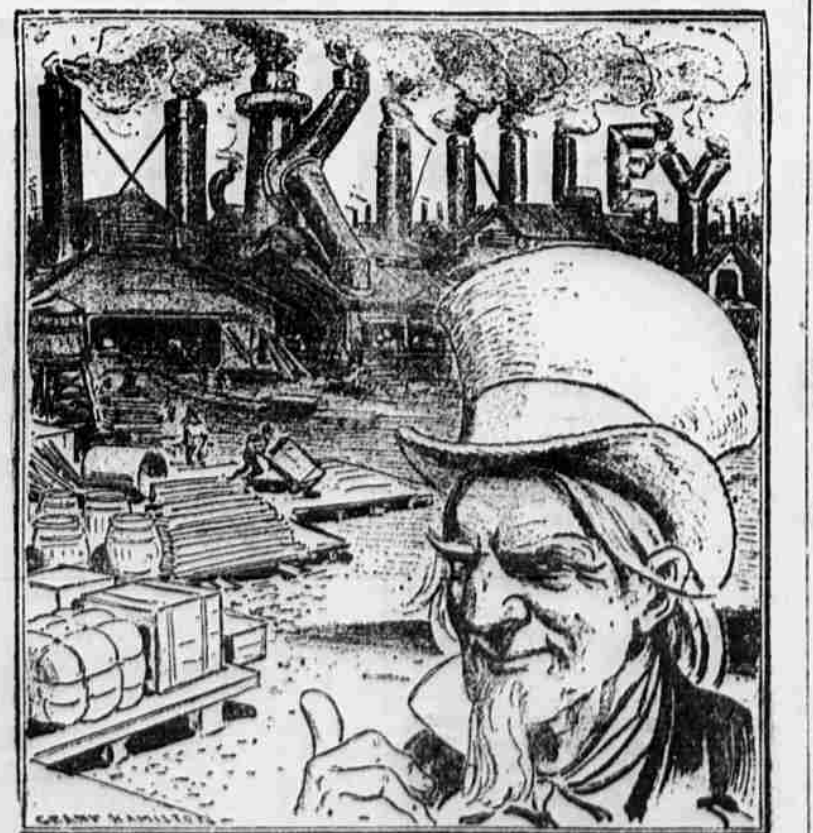
Mr. Church was a member of the Century Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art Association, the National Academy of Design and the American Museum of Natural History Association. Mrs. Osborn has written the following tribute to the memory of the artist:

"No other artist has studied nature in so many different parts of the world or under such varied aspects. The icebergs floating on the lonely North ocean, touched by the rays of the setting sun; the evanescent rainbow hovering over Niagara Falls, the snow-capped peaks and tropical forests of South America, the dignity of the Parthenon at Athens, the pathetic solemnity of Jerusalem, the Holy City, as seen from the Mount of Olives, all have been portrayed by the same masterly hand, and are works of art of which our country may well be proud."

### MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Bubonic plague has broken out in Persia near the Turkish frontier. There have been 153 deaths.



WHO WILL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?  
Uncle Sam: "Read your answer in the smokestacks of the country."  
—From Judge (New York).

## Cuticura soap

Before Using CUTICURA SOAP      After Using CUTICURA SOAP

### To Prevent Facial Blemishes

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, yellow, mothy, oily skin, rashes, irritations and redness, red, rough hands, itching palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, dry, thin, and falling hair, with itching, scaly scalp, and simple baby rashes and irritations, no agency in the world so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It is so because it removes the universal cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, and sluggish condition of the pores.

## Cuticura soap

W. H. RICE, President      W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

## Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

## Commission Merchants .... AND ....

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
**Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.  
Harness, Vehicles, Etc.  
Harness Made to Order.**

HONOLULU, H. I.

## AT LAST A FULL and complete stock of Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries

BY THE "Czarina" and the "Australia" this week we received  
**124 COLUMBIA AND RAMBLER**

BICYCLES, and our stock is now complete in every Style, Size and Gear. 1900 COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, with the new Columbia Patent Coaster brake is the latest thing in the bicycle line. Call and see it.

RAMBLERS finished in BLACK or in OLIVE GREEN. STORMERS finished in ROBINS' EGG BLUE, as fine wheels in the chain line as can be found, and only \$45.

1900 GAS LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:  
SOLAR, the best gas lamp made ..... \$3.50 each.  
20TH CENTURY, well known as a good lamp ..... \$3.25 each.  
BANNER, the first gas lamp of this make we have had, looks as good as the great Banner Oil Lamp ..... \$3.00 each.  
SEARCHLIGHT, 1900 model, better than ever, our price only ..... \$3.00 each.  
SOLAR SURETY, best carriage lamp made ..... \$15.00 per pr.  
SOLAR HACK, best hack lamp made ..... \$15.00 per pr.  
SOLAR DASH, best dash lamp made ..... \$9.00 per pr.

1900 OIL LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:  
NEVER OUT, the only oil lamp that can be guaranteed never to blow or jar out ..... \$4.50 each.  
BANNER, spring back, thousands in use here ..... \$2.25 each.  
BANNER, rigid back, ..... \$2.25 each.  
JIM DANDY, a handsome, well made small lamp ..... \$1.00 each.  
All sorts of bike sundries at just such low prices as given on lamps. Large, well made FOOT PUMPS, 75c each.  
All above are new 1900 goods just received this week. Bicycle Department is next to Bulfinch office.

## E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Columbia and Rambler Agents.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for  
**Artificial  
Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.  
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to  
DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds ..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co  
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport,  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reinsurance  
companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reinsurance  
companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

U. S. A. T. Hancock, from San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.  
 U. S. A. T. Hancock, from San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.  
 U. S. A. T. Hancock, from San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.

Wednesday, April 25.  
 R. M. S. Moana, from San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.  
 R. M. S. Moana, from San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.

Thursday, April 26.  
 Simr. Walealeale, from San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.  
 Simr. Walealeale, from San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 24.  
 Am. schr. Pioneer, for San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.  
 Am. schr. Pioneer, for San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.

Wednesday, April 25.  
 Simr. J. A. Cummings, for San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.  
 Simr. J. A. Cummings, for San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.

Thursday, April 26.  
 Nor. bk. Fortuna, for San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.  
 Nor. bk. Fortuna, for San Francisco, Tuesday, April 24.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
 From Hananama, per simr. W. G. Hall, April 25.  
 From Hananama, per simr. W. G. Hall, April 25.

From San Francisco, per R. M. S. Moana, April 25.  
 From San Francisco, per R. M. S. Moana, April 25.

From Hawaii and Maui, per simr. Claude, April 26.  
 From Hawaii and Maui, per simr. Claude, April 26.

From Hawaii and Maui, per simr. Claude, April 26.  
 From Hawaii and Maui, per simr. Claude, April 26.

## NOTES.

Captain Cameron was yesterday appointed a pilot for the port of Honolulu. He is a veteran at the wheel and an exceedingly popular man.

The Centennial left Kahului on the 21st for San Francisco.  
 The Rufus E. Wood is about half discharged at the coal wharf. The Sonoma is taking ballast at the same wharf.

The ship John McDonald had a narrow escape while being towed out of Hilo last week. She nearly went on the rocks outside the harbor.

The Claudine brought the following cargo: 49 head cattle, 311 bags potatoes, 283 bags corn, 20 bags cabbage, 20 bags coffee, 27 bags charcoal, 109 bags bones, 272 pigs, sundries.

The mate of the Alice Cooke met with a painful accident yesterday while the vessel was being shifted. The index finger of the right hand was caught in the drum of the winch, and the finger was so badly mashed that it had to be amputated.

Honolulu harbor is to have a bulk for fumigating purposes. Word comes that Uncle Sam is now looking around for a vessel available for the purpose which will be sent here at the earliest opportunity fully equipped for the smoking of vessels. She will be like the one in use in San Francisco which has played so important a part lately in the quarantine imposed at the Coast on our sugar ships.

## False Alarm.

On the last trip of the Mikahala to Kau there was quite a fire scare. Just off Diamond Head smoke was seen coming from the forecastle. The alarm of fire was given, the vessel stopped and the hose made ready. The hatches were opened and a search for the fire made. It could not be found in the hold, so a man was sent down into the forecastle and there found the fire. It was in the pipes of six Kanakas, who were down below resting and smoking at the same time.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 19, No. 331—Kale and wife Real Estate to Arthur M. Brown, deed of April 19, 1900, apportion R. P. 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 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2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 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3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3